THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 125

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Highlands of Scotland Call For Aid in Reconstructing Areas of Depleted Income

Grant of £40,000,000 by British Government Is Sought for Plan

Would Halt Exodus

Young People Forced Out by Decline in Farm and Fishing Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Pressure is to be exerted on the British Government for assistance in developing the natural resources of the Highlands of Scotland. The extent of the assistance needed is estimated at £40,000,000, spread over 20 years. With this sum, the leaders of the newly-formed Highland Development League claim areas now derelict could be made to produce urgent necessities.

An impetus to the proposed scheme of reconstruction was recently given at a mass meeting here, presided over by Sir Robert Brooke. Sir Robert described the campaign as an honest, fervent and practical attempt to arrest the depopulation, decadence and decay of the homeland.

The prolonged depression in agriculture and fishing, in which more than 44 per cent of the population was employed, had not only encouraged young people to migrate, Sir Robert said, but, had left the country with an excessive population "of aged and infirm."

Other Industries Helped

"Grants," Dr. Lachlan Grant, sponsor of the proposal for financial aid, stated, "have been given for shipping, railways and in other directions to help the national well-being, and surely an annual grant of £2,000,000 a year for 20 years would be money well spent. If for anything like that sum the Highlands can be revived and made to flourish —and I believe they can—the Government can get no better value for its money."

An investigator on a recent tour of the Highlands found conditions which stood out in dire contrast to the picturesque charm with which the tourist is so familiar. He discovered, for instance, a village on the coast of Lewis, where heavy bags of meal, flour, sugar and other provisions had to be carried on the backs of men and women, some aged, down a long steep hill to their homes. The van with provisions stopped half a mile from the village. There the road ended. Repeated pleas for roads had been made to the authorities.

Conditions Investigated

Near Uig, the investigator found a croft made of rough boulders, grass divots, and thatch. On the clay floor the hens were scratching for food. The crofter's total income last year was £11. His parents had the old-age pension. In the face of such conditions there was a decided tendency to desert the crofts.

The new development league seeks a remedy for these conditions. It is but one of a number of organizations which have begun to stir themselves in an effort to find a way out of the plight in which a large part of Scotland finds itself.

E. W. Tattersall

Cottage on Scottish Isle
Typifies Deterioration Disclosed on Many Small Farms

Ethiopia's Prince Reported Ruling In Place of Negus

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA, April 22 (AP)—Crown Prince Asfa Wosan is reported to have taken control of the Ethiopian Government today on direct orders from his father, Emperor Haile Selassie.

The Prince returned to the capital from the fighting front in the midst of reports that his father's troops had revolted in mutiny against him in the northern sector.

Meanwhile, Haile Selassie was understood to be making his last stand against Italian troops moving southward from Dessye.

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

ROME, April 22—The troops of Italy's northern army advancing on Addis Ababa, drove within 70 miles of Ethiopia's capital today, reliable sources reported.

This information placed the advance guard of the Fascist forces about 95 miles south of Dessye, former field headquarters of Emperor Haile Selassie, in the Scioa Media region near Ancober, on the road to Addis Ababa.

Italy's Gold Reserves Cut In Two by War

Dwindling Cash Expected to Prove Serious Deterrent

New Appropriations

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

ROME, April 22—An additional war appropriation of 1,440,500,000 lire —about $115,000,000—was published in Italy's Official Gazette today as Italian troops drove straight at Addis Ababa and were reported less than 70 miles from the capital.

The new appropriation brings the total of the war appropriations thus far, as published in the Official Gazette, to 10,065,000,000 lire—about $800,000,000.

GENEVA, April 22 (AP)—Downcast by the failure to clear a road to East African peace, the League of Nations last night looked on Italy's steadily diminishing supply of gold as a possible deterrent to much further extension of her campaign against Ethiopia.

The expense of Premier Benito Mussolini's "colonial adventure," coupled with sanctions, said a communiqué issued by the League, has reduced the country's gold supply with remarkable rapidity.

Half Gold Dollars Gone

Experts of the Council's Committee on Sanctions, examining reports from many countries, estimated that between last Oct. 20 and the end of March, this year, the Bank of Italy had lost 105,300,000 gold dollars in foreign assets.

This is nearly half the 227,200,000 gold dollars it had in October.

"What amount of gold in foreign assets the (Italian) Government has been able to collect domestically since October is unknown," the report said.

From Italian Press

Gold holdings of the Bank of Italy dropped 27,800,000 gold dollars between Oct. 20, 1935, and the end of the year—a figure which the communiqué said had been confirmed by reports in the Italian press.

Incomplete information in the hands of the committee "seems to show that during the first three months of 1936, Italy exported gold amounting to at least 57,500,000 gold dollars."

Exports Dwindle

Italy's exports of goods to 30 countries also dwindled sharply after sanctions went into effect. In November, 1935, said the communiqué, Italy exported to these countries goods worth 17,030,000 gold

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Constitution in Peril, D. A. R. Congress Told

Radicals 'Boring From Within,' Speaker Tells Delegates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Daughters of the American Revolution, at their forty-fifth continental congress here, were warned today of wholesale efforts on the part of members of Congress to amend the Constitution.

Pointing out that there are between 65 and 70 proposed constitutional amendments pending, Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, chairman of the society's committee on national defense through patriotic education, declared: "In no other phase of our national life has this 'boring from within' process been more apparent than in the Congress of the United States. This committee urges you in all seriousness to interest yourselves in matters of legislation, for here is the abiding place of the welfare of the nation."

The society paid tribute to the constitution in a resolution adopted today endorsing the sesquicentennial celebration in 1937. Since its adoption, the resolution said: "Human achievement has surpassed all similar efforts in any period in history."

Protecting Cloak Used

Most "vociferous" of the would-be amenders, while using the label "Republican" and "Democratic," according to Mrs. Sisson are "Socialists or Communists, masquerading under the protecting cloak of one of the major parties." Proposed constitutional amendments, especially condemned by the national defense chairman, were the Marcantonio amendment providing for federal operation of industry and the Frazier amendment prohibiting Congress from declaring war for any purpose.

On the other hand, Mrs. Sisson showed she was not opposed to all amendments of the Constitution when she asked the society's support for the Capper amendment excluding aliens from the count made in apportioning representation in Congress for the various states.

Admitting that agitation against military training is increasing on college and university campuses,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Mrs. William A. Becker
Daughters of the American Revolution Leader, Who Warned Members to Defend Constitution

New Tax Bill Is Said to Top Total Sought

That Is Democrat's Claim but G. O. P. Calls Measure Face-Saving Gesture

Ready for Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The Administration's new tax measure will give the Treasury $10,000,000 more than President Roosevelt requested from Congress in his revenue message March 3, "when it comes into full operation," the majority report of the House Ways and Means Committee declared today.

Mr. Roosevelt asked for $793,000,000, and the new measure will give $803,000,000, declared the long awaited majority report, which was introduced in the House today by Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina chairman, the majority report followed publication of the proposed tax bill itself yesterday, together with the adverse minority report, signed by Republican members.

Admit Lag in Full Operation

The majority report declares the bill removes many "inequities" of existing corporate taxation, provides "adequate safeguards," and makes no attempt to tax "past accumulations of surplus." The report declares "some simplification of administration should ultimately result from the new plan."

Furthermore, the majority reveal for the first time their estimated computation of what the measure will yield and declare it will surpass the amount asked by the President, though they are careful to qualify this declaration with the phrase "when it comes into full operation."

This is an acknowledgement that there will be a time lag in the collection of the new taxes under the radically revised corporate revenue system which the measure proposes to set up

President Asked $793,000,000

Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress to raise $620,000,000 additional revenue annually by some form of permanent taxation, to meet the cost of the soldiers' bonus, and the loss of AAA processing taxes under the adverse Supreme Court decision. The majority report declares that the proposed new tax on undistributed corporation revenues will "produce an average of at least $320,000,000 in additional revenue annually" when it comes into full effect.

The President also requested additional temporary revenue, for the next three years, amounting to $517,000,000, or about $173,000,000 a year. The majority report estimates that by continuing the capital stock tax a year at one half the previous rate, and by imposing the so-called "windfall" tax as "a special levy on the unjust enrichment resulting from the nonpayment of excise taxes to the Government" an additional income of $83,000,000 can be secured in the first instance, and $100,000,000 from the second, or "windfall" tax.

Claim an Excess $10,000,000

"This gives a total of additional revenue for the next fiscal year of $183,000,000, an amount $10,000,000 in excess of that asked for by the President," the report says.

The report gives slight heed to the Republican criticism in the minority report. The Republicans were excluded from the final draft-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Peace Groups Unite In National Drive To Outlaw All War

400,000 Youths Called in School Strike for World Amity

Lansbury Launches Emergency Campaign

Peace Plank in Party Platforms Is Among Major Objectives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—American peace organizations officially began today one of the greatest antiwar drives in their history. Its major foci were:

Student strikes in colleges and high schools throughout the country, estimated to bring some 400,000 students from their classes at 11 a. m. today for brief mass meetings in the interest of peace. The strike method is sharply disapproved by some authorities, while in other communities cooperation is given by school officials, who have arranged supervised peace assemblies.

Release of between 3000 and 4000 homing pigeons from the grounds of the Washington Monument, bearing peace messages from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to 300 different cities in the country, some as remote as Miles City, Mont., 2000 miles away.

Lansbury Opens Drive

Start of a month's speech-making and organizing campaign throughout the country by the Emergency Peace Campaign. George Lansbury, M. P., former titular leader of the British Labor Party in the House of Commons, last night began a speaking tour of the United States at Washington in which he urged the British and American Governments to call a world conference to tackle the economic problem, particularly the redistribution of essential raw materials.

A message from Mrs. Roosevelt was read, calling on individual Americans to assume their responsibility for peace. Kirby Page, another speaker on the national radio hookup, told of plans to hold mass meetings in more than 300 cities. The Liberty Bell was rung at Philadelphia and its tones radiocast.

Inauguration of a "peace in party platforms" drive by the National Peace Conference, an amalgam of over 30 separate organizations working for peace. This group plans to mass the political pressure of friends of peace toward agreed objectives, and insert as many as possible of them in party platforms.

Pigeons Carry Message

The homing pigeons, released just an hour before the student strikes were to begin, each bore a message calling on the people of the United States to assume a personal and individual responsibility to work to end war. They were sped on their way by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and Dr. John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education. Dr. Studebaker waved an American flag and saluted the birds as "messengers of life, hope, and peace."

Mr. Sayre pointed out that since Old Testament days, doves and pigeons have symbolized peace, and that today's messengers bore an aspiration for peace to the hearts of people all over the country. The world, he said, now realizes that peace cannot be attained by emotion, but can come only as men find ways of building political, economic, and spiritual foundations for it.

Impressive Picture

The birds arose from the monument grounds in a flock, circled briefly in the area bounded by two conspicuous objects: The White House, and the D. A. R. Memorial Hall where a convention is now in progress, and then got their bearings for their distant cotes.

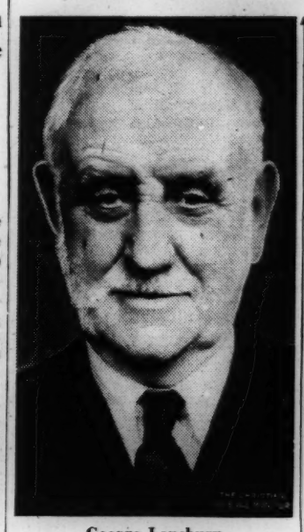
Mr. Lansbury broke a good many records in getting to Washington for his speech last night: He was taken off his liner by special cutter in New York Harbor, put immediately on a train for Washington, and borne almost directly to the speakers' platform where he was to make the "keynote" address for the peace campaign.

Lansbury Sounds Keynote

Nothing daunted, the veteran Laborite campaigner faced the klieg lights trained on his seat and under their broiling glare, delivered a fervent appeal for economic revision. His mutton-chop whiskers stood out in crisp whiteness from increasingly ruddy cheeks as he struggled in his initial encounter with high-pressure publicity methods on his first visit to the United States.

"Civilization is at the crisis of its fight," he began. . . . "There's no such thing as civilized warfare—read the accounts of this latest war now going on. . . . There can be no justice except that based on cooperation between nations and sharing the resources of the world. . . . When we in Great Britain are asked to embark on a campaign of rearmament there is a strong body of opinion—not a majority—(he regretfully interposed) that feels we're wasting time, money, and a heaven-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)



George Lansbury
British Laborite, Who Opened the Emergency Peace Campaign With a Nationwide Radio Appeal

Canadians Raise Doubt on Joining Americas' League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The Dominion of Canada has membership in two leagues of nations; she will not join any Pan-American league for peace.

Informed opinion in the Canadian capital points out that the Dominion stands first by the British Commonwealth of Nations and secondly by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The Dominion will co-operate with the United States or any country on the American continent or off it, for world peace, but she will make no alliances that might affect her independence of action and her cooperation with the British Empire and with the Geneva League.

Reports from Washington that Canada will be invited to join President Roosevelt's Pan-American neutrality bloc arouse no real interest in the Dominion. Canada was repeatedly invited to join the Pan American Union but never accepted the invitation. It is common talk in Ottawa that there is a chair labeled Canada in the Pan American Building at Washington, but it has never been occupied.

Signed Kellogg-Briand Pact

Canada signed the Briand-Kellogg pact for outlawry of war May 30, 1928, the Canadian Government accepting the invitation of the Government of the United States to become one of the original parties to the treaty without reservations.

The Ottawa Government stated, however, that it regards the League of Nations, "with all its limitations, an indispensable and continuing agency of international understanding and would not desire to enter upon any course which would prejudice its effectiveness." It added that it saw no conflict between letter and spirit between the Covenant of the League and the multilateral pact.

This was understood somewhat in the nature of a gesture toward fullest possible co-operation with the United States.

Roosevelt's Visit

No communication has yet been received at Ottawa with respect to any visit to Canada this summer of President Roosevelt, although the Chief Executive of the neighboring state has been duly invited and will be most warmly welcomed in Canada. So far as can be recalled, no American President has ever visited the capital of Canada during his term of office.

Canada takes the attitude that her position in the British Commonwealth makes her peculiarly fitted to be the link between the American and British peoples, and were she to ally herself any closer with the United States, that position might be jeopardized, as economically, Canada is closely related to the United States, but politically she is British and allied to British peoples.

It is pointed out here that Presi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Rescuers Reach Entombed Men in Nova Scotia Mine

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MOOSE RIVER, April 22—Dr. F. R. Davis, Minister of Health of Nova Scotia, reached Dr. D. E. Robertson and Charles Alfred Scadding, imprisoned underground nearly 10 days, shortly after 4 p. m. local time (3 p. m. eastern standard time) today.

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MOOSE RIVER, N. S., April 22—After nine days' unremitting labor, rescuers today penetrated the last rocky barrier blocking their entrance to the undeground passage where three men were buried alive Easter Sunday night.

Nova Scotia's Minister of Health, Dr. F. R. Davis, went down the newly-mined shaft at 2 p. m. local time (1 p. m. eastern standard time) to administer first aid and hypodermic injections to the two trapped men still living.

The rescue of the noted Toronto surgeon, Dr. D. E. Robertson, and his companion, Charles Alfred Scadding, who have been imprisoned underground more than nine days, seemed to be assured.

The rescuers' report came a few minutes after Dr. Robertson had reported to the surface over his one-way telephone that he was able to hear the voices of the rescue party.

Whether only a few inches of rock separated the rescuers from the imprisoned men or whether their voices traveled through some small crevice in the rock barrier was not immediately known.

Draegermen Sent Back

Harold Gordon of Stellarton, N. S., in charge of underground operations, gave permission at once to Joe Simpson, daring leader of the Draegermen Crew to return to the face of the rescue passage which has been thrust underground in record-breaking time.

Thus it was believed that the Draegermen, those highly-trained miners who are entrusted with rescue work in Nova Scotia, would have the honor of being the first to greet Dr. Robertson and Mr. Scadding.

Throughout the days and nights of battle against rock and dirt, the Draegermen and hundreds of expert miners and volunteers have contended to see who should be the first to penetrate to the living tomb.

Mr. Gordon ordered his Draegermen to stay down at the bottom of the shaft until they brought the entrapped men out.

Skilled in Rescue Work

The Draegermen are members of a mining corps already famous in Nova Scotia.

They are skilled coal mine workers who have been trained for the task of rescuing fellow miners caught underground in landslides, gas explosions, and the other perils of subterranean labor.

They take their name from the type of equipment they use. Their masks and oxygen tanks, permitting them to work for hours in chambers filled with gas, were designed by a German named Draeger.

The final barrier was calculated to be 12 feet deep at 1 a. m., and an hour later it was estimated at 10 feet.

Only two men could work at one time against the face of the barrier in the three-foot-wide operating shaft, passing the earth and rock back to a long chain of miners. The work was slow but steady.

Over the heads of the rescue crew was a slowly-sinking upper level.

Jobless March On N. J. Capitol To Ask Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 22—Unemployed men and women, loaded into trucks and trailers, were converging on the state Capitol today to voice their demands personally on the Legislature for enactment of state aid for relief, cut off last Thursday midnight, according to reports here today.

Fifty of their number already are encamped in the Assembly chamber which they took over last night, sleeping on benches and some of them using law books for pillows. They are members of or sympathizers with the Workers' Alliance of New Jersey and reiterated their determination to continue in the Assembly chamber until Monday, when the Legislature is scheduled to reconvene.

Churches Urge Pressure

According to Ray Cook of the Workers' Alliance, and formerly a vaudeville actor, marchers are now on their day from Camden, Burlington and Essex counties. He declared that by nightfall "thousands" of them would be in Trenton, adding that local merchants had promised to give them all the food they needed.

Simultaneously the Trenton Council of Churches called for pressure

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

New York's New Hush Law Puts $1 a Noise on First Offenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Graduated fines for habitual noise-makers were provided in a noise-abatement ordinance which was ready today to receive the signature of New York City's fusion Mayor, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, when he returns from a conference of Pacific coast municipal executives in San Francisco.

The ordinance, supported by Mayor LaGuardia's noise abatement committee, was passed by the New York City Board of Aldermen yesterday by a vote of 59 to 3. Majority spokesmen said the legislation would not be employed to annoy residents for petty offenses, but was aimed at suppressing all unnecessary racket.

Fines of $1 to $10

A fine of $1 is imposed by the ordinance for the first offence, but second offenders must pay $2 if the infringement is committed within a year, and third offenders will be fined $4. Fines of $10 are imposed upon fourth offenders.

The ordinance bans any loud, disturbing or unnecessary noise. For example, the sounding of automobile horns except as danger signals is forbidden, as is any prolonged or unreasonable use of a horn. Playing of radio sets and musical instruments at loud volume is prohibited in residential districts, especially during the ordinary sleeping hours of the population.

Noisy Loading

While all forms of noise are considered by the ordinance, specific mention was made of prohibitions against loading or unloading vehicles in a noisy manner. Shouting of street peddlers and barkers was also placed under the ban.

Discharge of exhausts from an engine except through a muffler is prohibited. Excessive noise near schools, hospitals or courts is also restricted, but signs warning that such a building is in the vicinity must be placed about the block.

Sundays and Nights

Building construction on Sundays and at night is prevented except in emergency cases, and in that event a permit must be obtained from the commissioner of buildings.

The ordinance prohibits the use of drums, loudspeakers or other noisy devices to attract attention to advertising of goods, and mechanical loudspeakers mounted on motor trucks must be licensed by the police department.

'Future Vets' Set Serious Goal

PRINCETON, N. J., April 22 (AP)—The Veterans of Future Wars, say the powers-that-be behind this young and surprising organization, are soon to translate some of their satire into permanent aims and principles.

Not that they're going to abandon their demands for such things as immediate payment of a $1000 bonus and an immediate pilgrimage to future battlefields for members of their Home Fire Division. Far from it. They're merely formulating plans to make their movement a lasting one.

"It's only that our straight face is becoming sincere," was the way U. J. P. Rushton of Birmingham, Ala., one of the Princeton undergraduates who conceived the idea, put it.

Mr. Rushton, whose official title is regional commander for the South, admitted rather reluctantly that the V. F. W. thus far has capitalized on satire.

"We realize that cannot last forever," he said, "so we're giving the V. F. W. two major aims, first, we intend to make it a live and forceful movement against treasury raiding by organized minorities, and second, we intend to stand against unnecessary war."

"We're not pacifistic," said Thomas Riggs of Washington, D. C., national treasurer and lobbyist, "we believe in rational warfare and have no objections to fighting when it's necessary. It's just that we believe war should be avoided when possible, and we're especially opposed to war caused by the warped propogandizing of a few intrenched interests."

There are now over 360 posts with approximately 30,000 members. Every state in the Union, except Nevada, has at least one. Approximately 1200 Princeton undergrarduates, about half the student body, wear the membership emblem—a blue button showing the upper part of the Statue of Liberty, with Miss Liberty holding a star aloft instead of a torch.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, April 22

Spain—Huelva Striking Miners Back at Work

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Madrid—The open and shut fickleness of April is reflected in the alternating sun and rain of Spain's internal experiences. Only yesterday, confronting 100,000 workers on strike throughout the nation, Spain today learns that 40,000 striking miners in Huelva Province have returned to work, ending a general strike. Employers agreed to pay an indemnity to men discharged from work.

There is still a general strike in Almeria and 1000 workers are on strike in the Pirelli Automobile Tire Factory.

Spain launches a Public Works Program in Asturias, where unemployment is acute.

It is apparent that the new Leftist Government is trying desperately to meet accumulated abuses in an orderly fashion, without yielding to pressure from Syndicalists and Communists for a thoroughgoing social upheaval.

Arms—British Taxes Darken Prosperity Picture

London—The battered leather box from which Neville Chamberlain unfolded the British budget to the nation has proved something of a Pandora's box. A 23¾ per cent increase in the income tax rate, a 50 per cent tax on tea, all because Britain must raise $100,000,000 additional for its armament program. Out of the leather box, as out of Pandora's box, was thus poured forth sudden discords—guns, bombing planes, tanks to darken the prospect of a steadily rising British prosperity.

A Long Labor

For several lean years the British have dug deep into their pockets to pay taxes. Traditional practices such as free trade and a pound faithfully wedded to gold have been jettisoned. The whole nation has sustained belt-tightening deflation. But all in order to achieve such ends as the following:

The Record

For four years the budget has recorded a surplus; for the last 14 months exports have been expanding; 1,000,000 houses have been built, with the Government supplying 50 per cent aid at first, now only 10 per cent. Wages have increased by £175,000 for 2,200,000 workers; real wages are the best since 1929. For 15 unbroken months industrial profits have shown a rise. In 1929 there were 803,000 tons of steel and iron produced for what was then a record; in November, 1935, iron and steel production reached 907,000 tons—an all-time record.

In Gala Mood

Cabarets, sidewalk cafés, increased chic of women's styles provided a gay orchestration for these improved statistics.

Business men submitted to regulation as drastic as that of the New Deal. A measure to regulate the cotton textile industry would "plow

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Prevention Stressed Above Punishment In New Safety Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 22—Adoption of a five-point safety program marked the opening here April 16 of a drive on highway accidents.

"Our greatest problem is fixing regulations as to who should drive," said Gov. Guy B. Park. "I personally favor the licensing of all drivers of motorcars."

Col. B. Marvin Casteel, state patrol superintendent, pleaded for more men for his force and asked for a license law with "teeth in it."

Study courses in safety for grade and high schools were advocated by E. L. Hendricks, president of the Central Missouri Teachers' College at Warrensburg, and Sheriff Barney Williams, of Macon County, declared "heavy fines and jail terms" were necessary to curb the drunken and careless driver.

In recommending new legislation, the conference agreed five principles should govern. They were:

1. That enforcement of vehicle laws should be practical and preventive, not punitive.
2. That motor regulation shall be reasonable and uniformly administered.
3. That obsolete laws should be replaced to meet conditions.
4. That all regulations should be as simple as possible.
5. That enforcement agencies be given more power so that habitually careless drivers and offenders may be barred from streets and highways.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 22, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section	
The Home Forum	7
"Open thou mine eyes" [With Swedish Translation]	
Radio Comment	8
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Boston Events	9
Weather	9
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Radio Timetable	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	10
Sports Page	12
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	13
Financial Pages	14 and 15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Boston News Today:

Republicans Beat Governor in Budget Fight
B. & A. Awarded $575,000 Judgment Against MDC
Students Go on One Day Strike for Peace
A. Lawrence Lowell Recommends Court Changes
No-Fix Auto Tags Disappear From Boston Streets

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

Keeping U.S. Out of War Is Found Not so Simple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22 — The United States cannot escape being drawn into world conflict merely by "minding its own business," since its "business is worldwide," the Foreign Policy Association declares in a booklet on "Peace in Party Platforms."

"Many Americans believe that it is possible for us to ignore . . . coming conflict," the association writes. "All that is necessary, they say, is to tend to our own affairs, avoid 'entangling alliances' and leave Europe to solve its own troubles.

Where Danger Lies

"But . . . we are concerned with a great many things beyond our shores. American ships travel the seven seas. More than 2,000,000 American wage-earners depend for their jobs on industries which are selling goods or services to foreign countries. War in Europe or Asia will involve our interests."

Three main attitudes toward foreign policy at this time are discerned by the association, represented by groups "each of which tells us that the policies they advocate will serve the highest interests of the country."

The Three Policies

First, there is the policy of political isolation and economic expansion.

Second, the policy of international co-operation.

Third, the "keep-out-of-war" policy.

Faced with these alternatives in the present world crisis, American citizens need to form reasoned opinions on foreign policy, the association holds. Because 1936 is a presidential election year, citizens are urged to draw up their own platform planks on peace in order to measure parties and candidates against a standard.

Differences on Policy

On the issue of peace or war, differences of policy center around neutrality legislation and relations with international organizations like the League of Nations and World Court.

Neutrality: Both the isolationist and co-operative schools favor temporary rather than permanent neutrality legislation. The isolationists, however, stop with embargoes on export of arms and ammunition to all belligerents. The internationalists add "other war materials," as well as loans and credits to all belligerents.

Power to Lift Embargoes

In addition, they advocate giving the President authority, with the consent of Congress, to lift any and all embargoes against a country which has been attacked in violation of the Pact of Paris.

The "keep-out-of-war" policy is built on permanent neutrality legislation. It offers the following platform plank:

"Mandatory embargo on arms and ammunition and other war materials to all belligerents in time of war; the prohibition of loans and credits to warring nations, and strict regulation to forbid American vessels and American citizens from traveling in war zones.

All at Shipper's Risk

"All trade with belligerents shall be at the risk of the shippers."

Advocates of this policy hold that the United States has nothing to gain and everything to lose from fighting any war in Europe or Asia. In order to keep out of war, they say, America must abandon its traditional doctrine of "freedom of the seas," and be willing to pay the price of neutrality by giving up war trade profits.

"The price (of neutrality) will be heavy," remarks the Foreign Policy Association.

War Far More Costly

"Our exports to Europe in the prosperous years from 1926 to 1930 amounted to more than $2,000,000,000. Our exports to Asia came to nearly $500,000,000. Loss of this trade would result in unemployment at home, but the cost of war would be far greater. The World War has cost us $55,000,000,000."

This cost, the association computes, would buy for every family in America a new car with gasoline for a year, clothes for all the family, a mechanical refrigerator, radio, furniture for the living room, and a family ticket to the movies once a week for a year.

Go a Step Farther

International co-operation: The internationalists, like the "stay-out-of-war" advocates, are willing to sacrifice freedom of the seas. But they go beyond this negative policy by favoring positive co-operation with international organizations. They propose:

1. Consultation by the United States with other signatories of the Pact of Paris in case of any threatened or actual violation of that treaty.

2. Support for the Pope resolution, providing for membership in the League of Nations on the clear understanding that the United States shall not be compelled to adopt measures which might involve the use of armed force.

3. American adherence to the World Court.

Based on Prevention

These measures are based on the conviction that the only way to secure peace is to prevent war. Internationalists, the association says, "believe that if another world war comes, the United States cannot hope to keep out by any policy of neutrality or trade embargoes. . . . Peace can only be preserved if treaties are respected and upheld. If some nations refuse to live up to their treaties, we have a moral obligation to join with other countries in economic measures against the law breaker.

The isolationists oppose "any form of co-operation with the League of Nations to enforce peace by boycotts or sanctions."

Not for World Court

They favor arbitration but oppose American adherence to the World Court.

The "keep-out-of-war" policy also holds aloof from the League, but urges "the calling of an international conference to consider the needs of the weaker nations and to provide peaceful methods of revising unjust treaties."

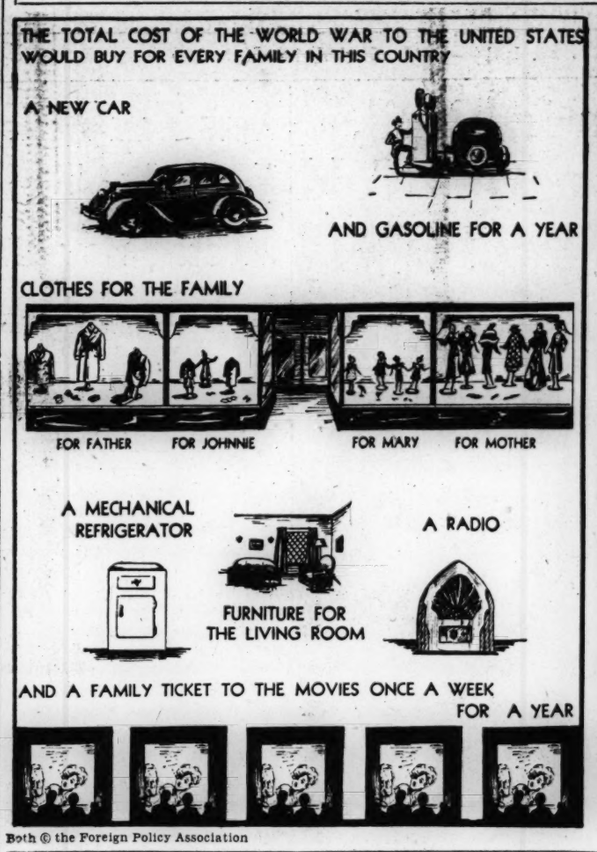
In addition to the above points, the association presents varying opinions on national defense and the Far East.

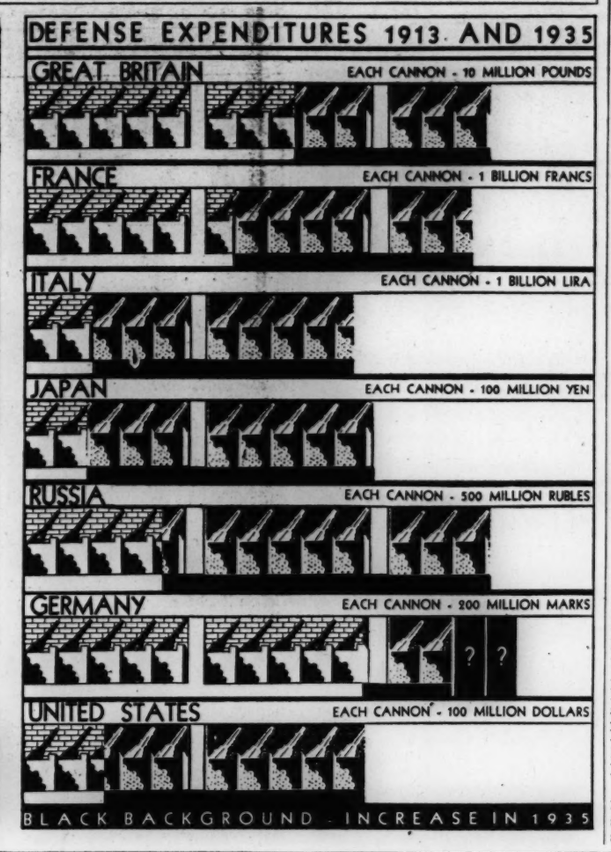
Penalties of Isolation

If isolation is to be America's policy, it concludes, there may have to be fundamental changes in the social and economic system. "Production for use" rather than for profit is advanced as a way to offset the possible loss of foreign trade. That America could make better use of its productive capacity is held on the basis of a chart.

It shows that in 1929, with production at a peak, the country needed one fifth more meat, automobiles and women's coats and dresses; three fifths more fruits and milk, and double the men's coats and suits, houses and schools.

How War Costs Affect the Average Family in the U. S.


THE TOTAL COST OF THE WORLD WAR TO THE UNITED STATES WOULD BUY FOR EVERY FAMILY IN THIS COUNTRY
A NEW CAR
AND GASOLINE FOR A YEAR
CLOTHES FOR THE FAMILY
FOR FATHER
FOR JOHNNIE
FOR MARY
FOR MOTHER
A MECHANICAL REFRIGERATOR
FURNITURE FOR THE LIVING ROOM
A RADIO
AND A FAMILY TICKET TO THE MOVIES ONCE A WEEK FOR A YEAR



Both © the Foreign Policy Association

Peace Worker

Miss Dorothy Detzer
Member of the Emergency Peace Campaign Council and National Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Sustained Drive Called Only Way To World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Dorothy Detzer, often credited as the instigator of the Nye munitions investigation, declared that sustained interest is the greatest need of the peace movement in this country.

Following a meeting of the Emergency Peace Campaign Council, of which she is a member, she discussed this need. "In war it seems easy for enthusiasm and sacrifice to be maintained until the victory is won," she said, "but in the struggle to win a victory against war we seem to attain only to bursts of activity, followed by periods of apathy.

Cites Major Drawbacks

"There was plenty of enthusiastic support for America's entry into the World Court," she continued, "but the peace workers were convinced too soon that the battle was won—and they relaxed their efforts, leaving the field clear for the opponents to block the move. If they had only sustained their interest for just a little longer the United States would be in the World Court today, and the world would be one big step nearer to the abolition of duelling between nations as well as between individuals as a means of settling disputes."

Miss Detzer hopes that the enthusiasm aroused by the opening of the Emergency Peace Campaign will be maintained for the two-years duration of this movement—and that it will result in real accomplishment.

She herself will address four of the campaign meetings, speaking in Columbus, Ohio, on April 27; Dayton, Ohio, on April 28; Altoona, Penna., on May 13, and Albany, N. Y., on May 14.

Urged Munitions Inquiry

Miss Detzer's part in bringing about the Senate Munitions Investigation was widely mentioned in the press in the fall of 1934. The Washington Herald declared: "Many people and organizations, from senators to church groups, are claiming credit for inspiring the Senate Munitions Investigation. But chief credit goes to a young lady who initiated the idea long before anyone else, but quietly remained in the background. She is Miss Dorothy Detzer . . ."

The Christian Century declared: "The investigation is being held today because the mind and personality of Dorothy Detzer decided it could be done. It is good to keep Miss Detzer in mind as a capable and useful American."

The following year the New York Times observed: "The most famous woman lobbyist is Dorothy Detzer."

From her school days in Fort Wayne, Ind., Dorothy Detzer was devoted to the idea of international understanding and good will. Instead of going to college she used the money set aside for this purpose, to spend a year and half in travel in the Far East.

Traveler and Student

Having in this way learned "how the other half of the world lives"—geographically speaking—she returned to America and spent four years in Jane Addams' Hull House in Chicago, seeing "how the other half lived"—socially speaking.

Besides working in various forms of organized social service she took various courses at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.

In 1920 her international interests were combined with her desire to help the underprivileged when she joined the American Friends Service Comittee and went to Vienna to spend two years in child feeding work.

She then went with a Friends Relief unit to Russia to aid in relieving famine conditions in the Volga Valley.

Before returning to this country in 1924 she spent considerable time in traveling in the Balkans—starting place of many European conflagrations—and in endeavoring to become familiar with the problems of those smaller nations.

On her return to the United States she became, and remains, the National Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Peace Groups Unite In Drive on War

(Continued from Page 1)

sent opportunity to lead the world away from war."

"The best case against war is based on the teachings of our Lord and his own sayings," Mr. Lansbury said, adding picturesquely, "and not on what the theologians have put into his mouth. The law of life is not domination, not selfishness, but in people sinking their own selfish lives and finding them in the community."

Points Road to Peace

Rising to his climax, Mr. Lansbury said: "When the statesmen and others give as much thought and time to solving the economic problems of the world as they do to preparation for mass slaughter, then they will solve the difficulties we are facing today and we will have peace."

Urges World Conference

"We should call an entirely new world conference," he continued, "including representatives not only of the great powers but India, Egypt, Ceylon and the African peoples, and carry on the work started at the economic conferences of 1927 and 1933. I want the United States to join my own Government in Great Britain, and any others, to say to the world: 'Let's give up this nonsensical will-o'-the-wisp of armaments, and say we want to make a new start in dealing with world problems. . . . Have we learned enough to give what we have to destroy injustice? Have we learned the futility of national wealth? Can we be partners in building a real Christian civilization?'"

Mrs. Roosevelt's Message

Mrs. Roosevelt's message said in part:

"Certain groups in our country, notably the Quakers, who have had a leading part in initiating this campaign, have for years tried to awaken our individual citizens to their responsibility for peace. A growing number of groups are now associating themselves with the Quakers, but by and large the vast number of our individual citizens still shirk their responsibility for peace. They still say 'we as individuals can do very little to shape the national policies.' They forget that we as individuals elect the people who do shape those policies and we can elect others if at any time we feel our representatives fail to conform with our desires."

The National Peace Conference, under whose auspices Mr. Lansbury made his first speech in this country, adopted earlier in the day a series of resolutions condemning "the continuing wicked war of Italy on Ethiopia," endorsing the Inter-American Peace Conference, opposing the "rapid militarization of the United States now going on," and calling for the immediate rejection of Admiral Standley's request for two additional battleships.

The group, composed of two voting delegates from each of 34 influential peace organizations, dispersed to conduct an intensive drive upon delegates to the Cleveland and Philadelphia conventions.

Lansbury Places Peace Aims Above Political Career

George Lansbury, Laborite member of the British Parliament who is in the United States speaking for the Emergency Peace Campaign, has more than once staked his political future on his peace convictions.

When the Labor Party reversed its policy by endorsing League of Nations sanctions against Italy, he resigned as parliamentary leader of the party.

First elected to Parliament in 1910, Mr. Lansbury resigned later to fight for the cause of woman suffrage. In 1912 he became editor of the first Socialist daily paper in England. This he continued to edit as a weekly all through the war, and on until 1922.

Backed Adequate Relief

As Mayor of Poplar, a London East End borough, he insisted on an adequate scale of relief to be paid to the unemployed. Rather than reduce it after a court order he, and other town officials, went to prison until the authorities had given way.

He was First Commissioner of Works in the second Labor Government in 1929. In 1931, he led the opposition to the Premier's plans for a National Government. He was the only ex-cabinet minister returned when the Labor Party was defeated at the ensuing election. Becoming leader of the Opposition, he remained in Parliament until 1935, when he resigned because the Party Conference voted in favor of military sanctions to support expected League action against Italy.

Offers Peace Program

On Feb. 5 this year Mr. Lansbury proposed in the House of Commons that England call an International Conference to deal with the whole subject of more equal distribution of raw materials.

"Go to Geneva," he urged, "and start the organization of a world economic conference where Germany, Japan, Italy and all the rest of them can state their case. They know it better than we do. And I hope that in such an enterprise we will be big enough to let the people of India, Egypt and Africa participate on equal terms and rights with ourselves."

Mr. Lansbury's schedule of Emergency Peace Campaign meetings follows: New York, April 22; Philadelphia, 23; Washington, 24; Kansas City, Mo., 26; Des Moines, Iowa, 27; Minneapolis, Minn., 28; St. Paul, Minn., 30; Milwaukee, Wis., May 1; St. Louis, Mo., 3; Indianapolis, Ind., 4; Chicago, Ill., 5; Detroit, Mich., 7; Akron, Ohio, 8; Toledo, Ohio, 9; Pittsburgh, Penna., 11; Cincinnati, Ohio, 12; Buffalo, N. Y., 14; Rochester, N. Y., 15; Hartford, Conn., 16; Boston, Mass., 18.

Enthusiastic Support Marks Newest Campaign for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 22—Enthusiasm in the United States for the ideal that living for peace can be made just as heroic as dying under the banners of war, has swept the national headquarters of the Emergency Peace Campaign from its original space in the Friends Service Building here to an overflow on three floors of another building.

"It is marvelous the amount of effective work which those connected with the Emergency Peace Campaign have been able to accomplish," Ray Newton, executive director of the campaign, declares. "The enthusiasm, unselfish offering of time and energy and money on the part of able people everywhere has been the only thing that has enabled the campaign to get under way. The spiritual unity, which this sacrificial activity has engendered, has already lifted the undertaking to a high plane."

List of Sponsors

The list of sponsors reads like a Blue Book of peace advocates. It includes several hundred names, headed by the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York and including William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University and Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins College.

Young people everywhere have responded in the cause of peace at a time when youth of many nations are being drilled for war, the campaign reports. The Peace Volunteer unit has enlisted some 400 college students and other young people for "active service for peace."

Appeal for Peace

During the summer, these young people in units of five or six will take up residence in rural areas under adult leadership. They will lead discussion and forum groups, produce plays with as much local talent as possible in the casts, and sell literature on peace. They are to live the community's life, and avoid giving offense through a "preachy" attitude. The aim will be to present facts and appeal to reason in behalf of peace.

This youth service starts in June with intensive training for one month at Institutes of International Relations to be held in three places: Duke University, North Carolina, Grinnel College, Iowa, and one on the Pacific coast.

330 Cities in Drive

Before that, the corps of adult speakers will complete their intensive drive in 330 cities by May 18. Kirby Page, author and lecturer on economic, social and religious subjects, is director of the Speakers' Bureau. He will address 20 of the meetings, including those in New York and Philadelphia today and tomorrow, and in Boston on May 18. He will appear on the same platform with George Lansbury, British Laborite.

It was Mr. Page who went to England to arrange for Mr. Lansbury and Dr. Alfred Salter to come to America to take part in the opening of the campaign. He has recently returned from California where he assisted in planning the Pacific coast meetings.

Clarence E. Pickett, Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee and Consultant in the Resettlement Administration in Washington, will address five of the meetings.

COOKIES CROWN THE SIMPLEST MEAL!
BY THE MAKERS OF DRAKE'S CAKES

OXO CUBE
FLAVOR!
Two or three OXO cubes vastly improve ANY soup
3A

The most attractive feature of her face

You guessed it . . . her smile! Nothing can compete with the loveliness of her face when laughter arches her lips and reveals the sparkling brilliance of her pearl-white teeth.

You can entrust the care of your teeth to Squibb Dental Cream with absolute safety. This time-tested dentifrice supplements the action of your tooth brush . . . penetrates into hidden crevices and cleanses thoroughly and efficiently. It keeps the mouth fresh and the teeth free from discoloration.

Squibb Dental Cream is a superior dentifrice and recommended for children as well as adults.

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

The Priceless Ingredient of Every Product is the Honor and Integrity of its Maker

New Way to Carry Money

STEIN'S COIN HOLDER keeps your money where you want it, when you want it. Fits any pocket or purse. Genuine leather, brown, 75c; finer grade, brown or black, $1.00. STEIN'S, Hannibal, Mo.

NEW YORK Bound?
A pleasant, quiet, refined hotel home . . good food . . spacious rooms . . convenient location, just off Times Sq.
ROOM and PRIVATE BATH
$2.50 SINGLE $3.50 DOUBLE
KNOTT MANAGEMENT
HOTEL WOODSTOCK
43rd ST., EAST of B'WAY, N.Y.

The Food they Like- SOLD EVERYWHERE
Dr. Ross DOG AND CAT FOOD

UNIVERSAL "TABLE TOP"

No. E874, White and Gray Porcelain Enameled with Chromium Trim.
Floor Space 23 3/4 x 28 1/2 in. Oven Size 19x16x14 in.
Cooking Top 22 1/4 in. wide, 22 1/8 in. deep, height from floor, 36 1/4 in.
Wiring Free on Edison Lines
See us for other sizes also.
CLARK & MILLS
ELECTRICAL COMPANY
75 Newbury Street, Boston COM. 0385
37A Brattle Street, Cambridge KIR. 1160

Chandler & Co.
Tremont and West Streets
Boston
Special Event
Women's Dresses
$9
usually 10.95, 12.95

Plain sheers, printed sheers and printed crepes! Jacket and cape models, two piece effects! Daisy patterns in navy, copen and lilac! Smart polka dots! Monotone prints in black and white, navy and white, iris and white.
4th floor

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach
Mail Orders Solicited
647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4730
NEWTON LYNN
667 and 633 Fifth Avenue, New York

At the Sign of the Red

CHEERFUL SERVICE, one of the distinguishing features of Waldorf Restaurants, is inbred throughout the organization as one of our greatest assets.

In whatever restaurant you visit you'll find Waldorf employees performing their many tasks with dexterity, attention to detail, . . . and with a smile.

Those Good Waldorf EATING PLACES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

under" one fourth of the spindles. Little opposition has confronted certain socialization measures, or movements to keep children longer at school or to establish the pension eligibility age as low as 55.

To a Purpose

The belt tightening, the ascension of business curves, the obedience to regulations were all expected to fructify this year in reduced taxes. War scares, however, have written a drama of "labor lost" as Britain prepares to divert its costly gains into the war chest in order to finance a defense program estimated to cost $20,000,000 a week for several years.

Saw It Coming

Weeks ago the financial world foresaw the power of rearmament to blunt the fine edge of recovery. Stated S. Japhet & Co., a large international banking institution:

"Heavy armament expenditures lead to international nervousness and thereby are an additional stumblingblock to genuine international trade."

For Peace—Students Make Mass Call

Washington—An estimated 400,000 students in high schools and colleges left their classrooms at 11 o'clock to register support of peace and opposition to war and militarism. Streaking through the skies were carrier pigeons unleashed in Washington symbolizing the start of the greatest antiwar drive of peace groups in the history of the United States. Youth and adults thus co-operated in demanding peace on this day.

A Primary Cause of Protest

Military training in the schools is one of the principal institutions against which youth is striking. Throughout the nation there are 111 universities and colleges, 47 military schools and 97 high schools that teach youth to "fix bayonets."

All told, 140,000 students mix their three R's with military training.

Compulsory or Optional

This training is compulsory in some instances, optional in others. At Harvard, where students are free agents, there are 5 per cent who choose military courses; at Yale, 8 per cent; at Minnesota, 7 per cent, and at Wisconsin, 15 per cent. The Reserve Officers Training Corps (the designation of military training in the schools) costs about $4,000,000 a year.

A Long-Standing Controversy

Each year an effort has been made to outlaw compulsory military training in the schools. The Senate this year, as of yore, swamped such an effort by a vote of 59 to 18. The United States Supreme Court in 1934 unanimously upheld the right of the university to expel students who refused to take the military courses.

Varied enterprises of peace day: Page 1.

Roper Is Accused Of Failing to Aid Safety on Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, was yesterday charged with attempting to "cover up" his department's responsibility for inadequate safety-at-sea conditions on American ships by his recent move to investigate "insubordination and mutiny."

A group of seamen, all wearing medals for valor at sea, called on him in his office here and presented a demand for an investigation instead into actual labor conditions on American vessels. Such an investigation, they held in a prepared statement, would reveal that the real trouble comes from the failure of the department to enforce decent working conditions for American seamen on American working vessels and not from insubordination.

Mr. Roper met the charges with a formal statement in which he welcomed their co-operation in efforts to enhance safety at sea and told them the Government was working energetically on the problem.

Accused of "Covering Up"

Citing Mr. Roper's recent reference to the strike on S. S. California as an example of insubordination which is endangering "safety of life and property at sea," the seamen subsequently declared:

"It is obvious that if Secretary Roper's so-called investigation is based on evidence such as this, and that is all it is, we have here clearly an attempt to utilize the Government on behalf of shipowners for a double purpose—on the one hand, to cover up the negligence of the Department of Commerce in enforcing the necessary regulations to guarantee 'safety of lives and property at sea,' and on the other hand, to utilize this situation in the interests of shipowners in attempting to intimidate, terrorize all seamen and to prevent them from fighting to gain their just demands and to enable shipowners to defeat the present strike of seamen."

Seamen Cite Cases

The seamen, who represent striking members of the International Seamen's Union, declared that an investigation into labor conditions would show "that the very fight we are making for increased wages and for shorter hours is the best guaranty for safety of lives and property, and that those who oppose our demands not only are keeping down the seamen, but are playing with the lives of hundreds of thousands of passengers."

To indicate the conditions of which they complain the seamen cited instances of engine room men being worked 15 hours a day without any overtime pay, of 14 deck-crew men being forced to sleep in ill-ventilated quarters "inadequate for ten," and submitted a steward's schedule beginning at 5:30 in the morning and ending with "scrub-out dining room" after dinner ended at 10:30 or later. This schedule means work from 14 to 18 hours a day, it was stated.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen	April 23	Cherbourg	April 29	Apr. 23, 1:00 pm	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm
Am. Merchant	April 24	Plymouth	May 3	Apr. 23, 8:00 pm	Apr. 24, 8:00 am
Am. Shipper	April 25	Cobh	May 4	Apr. 24, 8:00 pm	Apr. 25, 11:00 am
*Scythia	April 26	Galway	May 3	Apr. 25, 12 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	May 6	May 1, 4:00 pm	May 1, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Malolo	San Francisco	May 2	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:30 pm

*Leaving Boston.

SS WASHINGTON
SS MANHATTAN

America's finest Ships to Europe

America's greatest ships offer VALUE to Europe! On *Washington* and *Manhattan* you enjoy every comfort and luxury at these low fares: $172 Cabin Class; $116 Tourist Class; $84.50 Third Class. On more informal *President* ships, Cabin Class from $129! Live American as you Sail American—and save!

A SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AT NOON

S. S. WASHINGTON May 6, June 3, July 1 | S. S. MANHATTAN May 20, June 17, July 15
S. S. Pres. Harding April 29, May 27, June 24 | S. S. Pres. Roosevelt May 13, June 10, July 8

to Cobh, Plymouth, Havre and Hamburg. Also "American One Class" liners fortnightly to Cobh and Liverpool, weekly direct to London. $100 one way; $185 round trip. Apply to your travel agent.

UNITED STATES LINES

Main Office, No. 1 Broadway, New York

Australian Waters Controlled by Famous Dam

Irrigation furnished to big tract in New South Wales, with supply of hydroelectric power an additional benefit of state project.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Progress of power and irrigation schemes in the United States and other countries recalls the notable undertaking of this Australian state which is now yielding big dividends in agricultural production and flood control.

The main objective in constructing the great Burrinjuck dam on the Murrumbidgee River was to insure the permanent storage of water for the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Project.

As the only feasible plan for definite success consisted in the storage and control of the flow of the Murrumbidgee and its tributaries, it was necessary to select a site somewhere above the irrigation scheme itself, if supply by gravitation was to be accomplished.

Selection of Site

The task was formidable because of the amount of water that would be required to last out a dry season, and also because of the heavy floods that periodically take place in this river.

An examination of the country was made by E. F. Pittman, then government geologist, who had been given the job of finding a suitable place which would not only be capable of retaining enough water safely, but which would also be financially feasible.

After extensive searching Mr. Pittman found a range of pure, fine-grained, red granite extending for nine miles on the southern side and four miles on the northern side.

It was conveniently situated at right angles to the bed of the river, and was succeeded on the northern side by other types of igneous rocks equally impervious to water. As Mr. Pittman stated in evidence, "It forms a gigantic retaining wall the only gap in which is where the Murrumbidgee has, in the course of ages, cut its narrow channel through the solid granite.

Extensions of Project

It was soon seen that the scheme would lend itself to the inclusion of a payable hydroelectric proposition, which was accordingly included. Later still a water supply scheme for the southwestern country towns was added to the plans.

Thus, the Burrinjuck Dam scheme embraces an irrigation project, bringing a living to hundreds of families that could never have succeeded without the water, a gigantic grid system supplying light and power for many hundreds of miles around, and lastly, a pure water supply to thousands who hitherto had only water caught from the roofs of their houses and stored in tanks for all domestic purposes. In a drought the water shortage was often serious and acute.

Dam of Great Dimensions

By 1908 the preliminary operations and investigations were completed. A diversion channel had been made, and also a coffer dam for laying the foundations of the wall 30 feet below the bed of the river in the dry.

In 1909, Messrs. Lane and Peters were given the contract of building the wall, and also the powerhouse. They were supplied with a light narrow-gauge railway from Goondah to the wall, a distance of 26 miles, cranes, a temporary steam-driven powerhouse for electrical requirements and also to drive the air compressors, and many other materials.

The leading dimensions of the wall, which was completed in 1928, are: Thickness at base, 169 feet; thickness at crest, 18 feet; length on crest, 765 feet; radius of curvature of upstream face, 1200 feet; maximum height, 247 feet; maximum depth of water, 200 feet.

Immense Storage Capacity

The dam has an immense storage capacity. It backs the water for 22 miles up the Yass River, 15 miles up the Goodradigee River, and 41 miles up the Murrumbidgee River.

The area from which these rivers draw their supply is more than 5000 square miles. The total capacity is estimated at 33,612,671,000 cubic feet. The surface area of the water is 12,784 acres.

The spillways are capable of discharging 230,000 cubic feet of water a second, and the three big sluices another 15,000 cubic feet a second.

The construction of the dam also involved the deviation of several roads, the construction of several new bridges, and the raising of the Teamas bridge by another 15 feet.

The task was just completed when the 1925 flood washed it away, just as if it had been built of match boxes. This was the most serious loss of all, as the bridge had to be entirely rebuilt at a very considerable expense.

Network of Drainage Channels

The irrigation scheme is a vast affair, and the capital invested totals well over £8,000,000. It was necessary to construct the Berembed Weir as well as the dam, and also a main canal. These cost £1,330,300. The channels, drains, etc., another £2,229,900, and the loans, factories, and roads the balance.

There are 807 miles of reticulation supply channels and pipe lines, and another 740 miles of drainage channels, besides more than a thousand miles of roads.

The number of settlers at the close of June, 1933, holding farms was 1900 and the area under occupation some 300,000 acres. Approximately 19,308 acres are under orchard and vineyard, and when in full bearing, should yield at least £750,000 per annum gross. This is exclusive of any other lines of produce, and any further plantings or production that have taken place since these figures were compiled.

Community Advantages

The settlers are a full-fledged community, with every domestic and social advantage. They have their own cannery, which is manufacturing and exporting large quantities of their produce in first-class condition. They also have their own schools, churches, banks, agricultural college and post office.

The system is going to be enlarged, and another hydroelectric powerhouse, with twice the output of the present one, is being constructed. It will be electrically controlled from the present powerhouse.

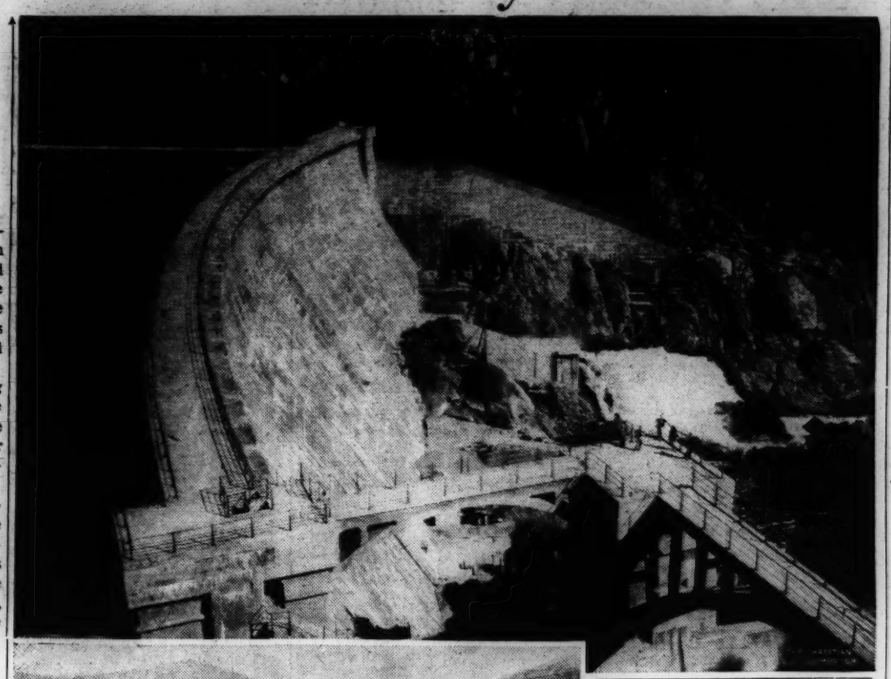
The water for the new turbines will be obtained by harnessing the two lower 10-foot sluices, the water from which is at the moment wasted from an energy point of view, although it feeds the irrigation canal. It is estimated that both powerhouses when in full load will not use as much water as is required each day for the irrigation scheme, and therefore, will make no extra demand on the storage capacity of the dam.

Besides its commercial benefits the Burrinjuck Dam Scheme, has beauty and value as a holiday resort.

There is a large camping area for motorists, with a good road all the way. A fleet of boats for rowing purposes, motorboats and big launches are available. One can get to any part of the dam, or up any of its feeding rivers.

The scenic beauty of the place is worth a visit alone, also the wild bird life abounding there. It is a place of great attraction for photographers and holiday-makers.

Even the giant power lines tone in with the landscape because of the vastness and ruggedness of the mountains over which they pass. The wall, huge as it is, looks small in comparison with the gorge it crosses, and the camera cannot convey its greatness adequately.



Region of Droughts Reclaimed

Above—The Burrinjuck Dam on the Murrumbidgee River. Lower—The Flood of 1925, Which Went Seven Feet Four Inches Over the Top of Wall. The Dam Filled at Rate of 340,000 Cubic Feet a Second. The Dam Is 247 Feet High and 765 Feet Long

Jobless March On N. J. Capitol To Ask Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

upon the Legislature to enact a funding measure for relief.

"It is our responsibility as christian ministers publicly to insist that the Legislature make immediate adequate provisions for caring for our needy and that such action must be more than a mere stopgap for a few weeks," a statement by the council said.

David T. Wilentz, state Attorney General, when asked by Parker Sweet, state house custodian, for instructions, advised that Mr. Sweet make no move to oust the unemployed from the chamber and that they be allowed to remain there. Norman Collard, chief of the state house police, said the Speaker of the Assembly, Marcus W. Newcomb, has given the same advice.

Rush Into Chamber

The unemployed rushed into the Assembly Chamber suddenly yesterday after the lower House had adjourned and while the Senate was still in session. The contingent was made up of 16 men and five women, the men mostly in shirt sleeves and the women in house dresses.

John Spain Jr., of Trenton, was named as their "speaker," after which one "assemblyman" got up and declared he was "ready for action—action any day and any time." Hours of mock session dragged on into the night, even after the lights were turned off in the State House, only two dim bulbs in a corner, the regular night lights, being left to illuminate the encampment.

One "bill" was passed. It provided for a committee to go into the state relief council's office for "cabbage soup."

$5000 Price on Karpis

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Attorney General Cummings today placed a $5000 price on the head of Alvin Karpis, "public enemy No. 1," and offered $2500 reward for the arrest of his limping pal, Harry Campbell.

New Outlook Seen For Small Papers

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The small town newspaper has taken on a national outlook, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association was told yesterday, because the public mind is centering on Washington and not local affairs.

"As interpreters of the news and in asserting our editorial influence," said John L. Stewart, Pennsylvania publisher, "we have taken on a national outlook rather than a strictly local one and at no time perhaps in our journalistic history has the editorial column in the small newspaper become so important to reader interest."

Mr. Stewart, publisher of the Washington (Penna.) Observer, the Washington Reporter and the Beaver Falls (Penna.) News-Tribune, presided at the fiftieth annual convention devoted to problems of the newspaper published in cities of less than 50,000 population.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers*.

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

CUT THE COST OF YOUR NEW YORK TRIP

by living at the

HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue, at 49th Street, N. Y. C.

● Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! 800 modern rooms. Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio. $3.50 for a double room.

Dine and Dance in CASINO MONTCLAIR

BY FAR THE CHEAPEST and BEST WAY TO TRAVEL—
Also 10% to 20% Off on HOTEL RATES

Bargain fares to most points in U. S. Big de luxe buses. All thru expresses. Also 10% to 20% savings on rates at first-class hotels in principal cities. Phone or write today.

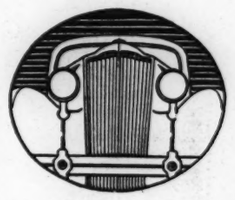
Examples of Low One-Way Bus Fares between **BOSTON** and

Baltimore	$7.25	Detroit	15.00	Pittsburgh	10.50
Dayton	16.00	Miami	21.40	Richmond	11.00
Chicago	17.50	New York	3.50	St. Louis	19.50
Cleveland	12.50	Norfolk	11.50	Washington	8.00

See local Great Eastern Terml in phone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.

PORTER & FREE PILLOW SERVICE

GREAT EASTERN bus system NATION WIDE



These are the 6 questions most people ask about Packard 120

1 What is the down payment?
If your old car is of more than average value, *you may have no down payment to make at all.* No fixed figure will cover all cases, of course. But a recent survey conducted in several cities revealed that down payments made by Packard 120 buyers averaged *only* $87.50 after allowance had been made for their used cars.

2 What are the monthly payments?
Because Packard spreads the payments over a period to suit your convenience, *the monthly payments amount to only a few dollars more than those of a low-priced car.* And Packard's 6% finance plan is unsurpassed for liberality.

3 Does it cost much to keep up?
Emphatically, no. There are two reasons why this is true. *First,* because the Packard 120, thanks to its better engineering, its greater precision, and its finer materials, should require less service than any other car you have ever owned. *Second,* because service charges for the Packard 120 are competitive with those of any other car in its price class. In fact, a recent analysis showed that charges for typical service operations, including parts and labor, are *less* on the Packard 120 than the average for five other comparably-priced cars.

4 Is it a real Packard?
If you will inspect the Packard 120 and drive it over any route you please, you will agree that it is a real Packard in performance, in appearance, in comfort and luxury. It is a car built in the fine car tradition instead of a car built to a price. It brings you everything Packard stands for—*yet it sells for as little as $990.**

5 What is its chief advantage over other cars?
No other car can offer you the prestige of the Packard name. No other car can match Packard long mechanical life. But above and beyond these, *no other car can offer you Packard's freedom from style depreciation.*

Style depreciation is the biggest single influence in obsoleting any new car. If you choose a car whose history is one of radical yearly style changes, you take the risk of having the car soon lose its identity. But when you buy a Packard 120, you are assured that your car will stay smart, not just for the current year, *but for years to come.* Because Packard adheres to one basically beautiful design, a Packard 120 stays smart, stays a car you are proud of.

6 How is the car going?
The success of the Packard 120 has amazed the automobile world. This car has climbed from scratch to second place in a price class which includes twelve cars. No comparably-priced car in history has won so quickly such a large group of delighted owners.

Before you buy *any* car, *match Packard 120 against the field.* Compare it with any other car on any point you care to name. Go to a Packard showroom, drive the car, and get the facts as they apply to your own case on how easy the car is to own. Then we leave it to you as to whether you want to own any other car.

PACKARD 120
$990 to $1115
at the factory. Standard accessory group extra

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

SEE YOUR NEAREST PACKARD DEALER

FLAVOR PLUS

Far more than "just bread," Rhea's Handcraft Bread is made in 35 varieties—each with its individual appetite-appeal. "Handcraft" gives you "Flavor Plus."

RHEA'S 441 MARKET ST. IN PITTSBURGH

Central Cafeteria
Ready to Serve
The Monitor Readers
WHOLESOME HOME COOKING
Attentive, Polite and Clean Service
"Like Going Home to Lunch"
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holidays
327 Fourth Av., Pittsburgh, Penna.

Your Butler Man Offers

Woodbury's Facial Soap
Special
2 CAKES 15c
Butler's for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SHIRTS IRONED EXTRA NICE
No EXTRA PRICE
Simply include all shirts in the regular family bundle—then call us at FAirfax 3810 and ask for HOM-STYL. Everything will be WASHED and IRONED ready for use . . . a ten pound bundle—costing $1.52 when ¼ its weight is table and bed linens, towels and the like.
NORTH SIDE Laundry Co.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Italy's Gold Reserves Halved by War

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars; in December, 11,270,000; in January, 6,520,000, and in February, 5,860,000, "including countries which did not apply sanctions."

The League's campaign for conciliation in Africa was dropped in an atmosphere which bespoke the conviction of League officials that Geneva's position was made exceedingly difficult. The Council will not meet again, under present plans, until its next regular session, May 11.

Reich Sees Opening For Hitler's Plans As Peace Hopes Fade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 22—Europe's hopes of peace through Geneva must now be abandoned after the débâcle over the Ethiopian conflict and a chance be given to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's peace plan as a new solution, according to Government-inspired opinion here today.

Turning from the task of paying homage to Herr Hitler on the occasion of his birthday, the press today devotes considerable attention to the "Geneva tragi-comedy" and "Geneva bankruptcy."

League Seen Badly Damaged

Moderate opinion here appears to take the view that either the League of Nations has no longer any meaning where fundamental matters of European policy are concerned, or that it must be overhauled in order to make it work practically. League reform, such opinion declares, has now become a vital question which can no longer be postponed, since no genuine trust can ever be reposed in such an institution until definite guarantees are given that it is no longer the old Versailles system of alliances.

Collective Security Loses

Germany has not been slow to realize the emphasis which British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden placed at Geneva on the fact that Britain's policy is still the League policy. But, while that may be fine as an ideal, an influential political writer here replies that collective security has lost the key-battle in East Africa. He adds that the effect on the European situation need not necessarily be bad for Germany.

Germany in fact resembles France in thinking of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute only as it affects the European situation.

No Threat to Reich

It is argued that the sanctions test has been applied and has failed: therefore it will not ever be used as a threat against Germany.

Europe is held to have shown that it is not prepared to go to war to preserve the peace treaties of 1919. This has always been a fundamental question which the Third Reich wanted to be able to answer. It is the only question which ever worried the National Socialists. Now they are free to work for the realization of their "vital rights as a nation," which hitherto they have done with fear and trepidation, wondering what would be the consequences of their next step.

Anglo-French misunderstandings are duly noted here but for the moment the problem which German diplomacy appears to be more interested in is how strong is the Franco-Italian understanding and how that will develop. Can it evolve so that the French policy for central and southwestern Europe will continue to exert itself as strongly as hitherto, with Italian and Little Entente support, and so thwart German ambitions in these regions?

Meanwhile Germany still emphasizes that the "Hitler Peace Plan" is the only real way to an understanding in Europe and is now anxiously waiting for the questions which Britain is to put her on this subject.

Paris Paper Alleges German Fortifications On Rhineland Frontier

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—The newspaper Excelsior reports Germany has begun building a line of steel and concrete fortifications in the remilitarized Rhineland along the Dutch, Belgian and French frontiers.

The dispatch, from a special correspondent at Wiesbaden, says "a redoubtable belt of fortresses" corresponding to France's frontier fortifications starts at the Effeld Forest on the Dutch line and extends via Aachen, Treves, the Saar, the Palatinate and the Grand Duchy of Baden to the Swiss border.

Fortifications under construction, says Excelsior, include concrete shelters similar to those in Alsace-Lorraine.

In addition, the newspaper says an appropriation of 100,000,000 marks to build the forts has been announced by the German newspaper, Völkischer Beobachter.

The unemployed from the large cities of Germany have been recruited for the work by newspaper advertisements, the Wiesbaden correspondent asserted.

Italy's Tax on Bachelors Boosted for New Revenue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The tax on Italian bachelors has been increased once more.

When it was introduced some 10 years ago the rate fixed was almost negligible, but last year it was doubled, and now it has been raised again.

For the purpose of taxation, bachelors have been divided into three categories, taking into consideration that the most favorable period for marrying is that between the ages of 30 and 55. The first category, aged 25 to 30, now pays an annual tax of 115 lire, approximately 10 dollars, an increase of 10 lire. Bachelors aged 30 to 55 pay 155 lire, an increase of 5 lire—if they persist in remaining single. From the ages of 55 to 65, they pay merely 85 lire.

The proceeds of the tax are used for the Government Maternity Fund and for prizes for large families.

Free Speech Exalted Above Paternalism By Education Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Freedom of thought and instruction for American schools, and open public discussion for adults in public forums are held to be the mainstays of democracy by John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, in Plain Talk, published by the National Home Library Foundation. The commissioner urges citizens to take action to prevent "intellectual straightjaketing by people who regard free speech and free press as desirable only when these freedoms permit the expression of views they favor."

Dr. Studebaker says he believes in the "democratic technique which assumes that truth has an advantage over error in free public discussion." He holds that the placing of so-called "radical ideas" under the clear light of analysis and critical discussion is superior to "hushing up discussion about them," for that only increases their attractiveness to many people.

"Let those who want to establish an intellectual paternalism to protect the people from what is considered dangerous doctrine advocate such control, not in the name of democracy," he comments, "but as part and parcel of a Fascist program. Those devoted to democracy will resist such paternalism."

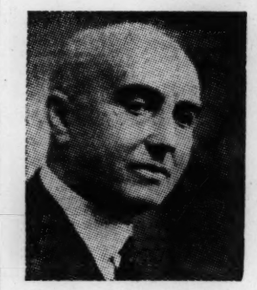
In discussing freedom of thought and instruction for the American schools he writes:

"Freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, and of teaching, go hand in hand. These freedoms are not primarily for the protection of the individual rights of speakers or publishers, or organizers of meetings, or of teachers. They are fundamental to democracy because they protect the masses of people in their essential right to hear, to read, to assemble and discuss, and to learn. Once any one of these freedoms is successfully suppressed, we are in danger of losing all of them."

Rumor of Reich Base Off Africa Is Denied

LISBON, Portugal, April 21 (AP)—Minister of Colonies Machado denied yesterday Paris reports that a German naval base was under construction in the Bissagos Islands off Portuguese Guinea.

Now Showing
Langora Coats
For Spring and Summer
29.50
THE·WM·B SCHLEISNER STORE
THIRTY NORTH THIRD
HARRISBURG, PA.


I. H. Doutrich
Proprietor of Central Pennsylvania's Largest Store for Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel
Headquarters for
Good Clothes
Doutrich's
ALWAYS RELIABLE
HARRISBURG PENNA.

We Present Our Studio!
Personally Selected
GIFTS . . Ultra Smart
1.00 to 100.00
Trousseau Specialists
Lingerie . . . Negligees
Always the New!
FANNIE S. ADOLPH
LAURA ADOLPH DAVIS
1540 Beechwood Blvd.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

There Is Still a GREAT SELECTION of
Coats and Suits
at Great Savings
in
Feller's
After Easter Sale
The Store Dependable Harrisburg, Pa.

A SENSATION!
All Metal Chair
Orders Taken for Two Week Delivery
$3.95
Rain will not hurt it!
Strong, rigid and light, easy to move!
Cane type metal one-piece back and seat!
Continuous Tubular Steel Frame!
Large and astonishingly comfortable!
(A) Green Seat and Back with Orange Frame
(B) Orange Seat and Back with Black Frame
(C) Green Seat and Back with Black Frame
BOGGS & BUHL
FOURTH FLOOR PITTSBURGH, PA.

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 5200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH

Swish in Style
with our
Petticoat Dress
12.95
It's high fashion for your petticoat to show IF it is rustling taffeta with finely pleated ruffles at hem. This moderately priced combination is in Navy or Black sheer crepe over a red, green or violet taffeta petticoat. The Margot collar is of fine pleated white grosgrain ribbon—peplum style—new short sleeves. Sizes 12 to 18. One of many Paris inspirations on our
SECOND FLOOR

Teacher Is Upheld In Punishing Child

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22—Teachers in New York State public schools have the same right to punish pupils that parents have to control their children provided the punishment be not immoderate in degree or unreasonable in manner, according to Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education.

Dr. Graves's ruling was in the case of Mrs. Harry M. Hynie, a teacher in Highland Falls, who was dismissed for striking one of her pupils across the knuckles with a ruler. Mrs. Hynie had been a teacher in the public school system for 19 years and this was said to have been the first complaint against her.

She appealed the case and in his ruling, handed down April 13, Dr. Graves ordered her reinstated and paid for the time she lost during her suspension.

"There is nothing in the record to indicate the punishment used was immoderate in degree or unreasonable in manner," Dr. Graves held. "The relationship between a teacher and a board of education is contractual, and section 565 of the education law specifically states that no teacher may be removed during a term of employment unless for 'neglect of duty, incapacity to teach, immoral conduct or for reasons which, when appealed to the Commissioner of Education, shall be held by him sufficient cause for such dismissal.' The use of corporal punishment under the circumstances related is insufficient cause for removal. . . ."

Complete Line of
FURS
for Spring
A REMINDER . . . Store your furs with Abravanel
Call ATlantic 1686
ABRAVANEL FUR SHOP
204 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLLE'S FINE PERMANENTS
in Style RIGHT in Quality in Price
Styled by Mr. Colle, authority on Permanent Waving.
COLLE'S 204 FIFTH AVE.
4TH FLOOR ● BUHL BLDG.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Tax Bill Is Said to Top Total Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of the tax, and were given the 60,000-word bill, as finally drawn, only a few minutes before newspapermen received it last night.

The Republican minority were quick in issuing a sharp attack on the measure, but did so without much opportunity to study details. They were familiar with the general program, however, through participation in the open hearings.

Democrats Bear Onus

The Republicans disclaimed all responsibility for the measure, and declared it "a face-saving, penitent gesture at budget-balancing" and "as much of a farce" as the "distribute-the-wealth" tax bill of last year.

The majority report declares "that the greatest defect in our present system of taxation lies in the fact that surtaxes on individuals are avoided by impounding income in corporate surpluses.

"Therefore your committee proposes a plan of taxation which taxes a corporation on the net income, but which fixes the rate in accordance with the proportion of the net income distributed."

Summarizing the aims of the bill, the report says:

Purposes of Changes

"The major purposes of the change in the method of taxing corporate incomes are:

"1. To prevent avoidance of surtax by individuals through the accumulation of income by corporations.

"2. To remove serious inequities and inequalities between corporate, partnership, and individual forms of business organization, and

"3. To remove the inequity as between large and small shareholders resulting from the present flat corporate rates."

The body of the majority report introduced by Mr. Doughton, is a prosaic and detailed explanation of how the measure is supposed to work, title by title. There is little editorial comment on the supposed virtues of the measure, and an absence of self-laudation which is singular in view of the Republicans' bitter attack.

Only 16 Hours' Debate

General debate on the measure has been postponed to Thursday and will then continue with a total of 16 hours' legislative time allocated for discussion.

As published yesterday, the complicated 60,000-word measure, running to 236 pages, carried varying rates of taxation on corporations, depending on size of income, and amount of income distributed as dividends.

Rates ranged from 29.50 per cent in the case of corporations with adjusted net incomes of not over $10,000; and 42.50 per cent for corporations with larger net incomes. Corporations with taxable net income of not exceeding $40,000 are given an alternative method of payment, but the tax will amount to about the same.

North Carolina's Old Fort Macon To Mark 100 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C., April 22—The hundredth anniversary of the completion of historic Fort Macon in Carteret County will be in May in connection with the formal opening of the Fort Macon State Park following restoration of the fortress by government agencies.

R. Bruce Etheridge, director of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development, says that only tentative plans have been drawn for the program, which will undoubtedly attract numerous state and national notables, especially since the $2,000,000 port development at Morehead City near by will be almost ready for its formal dedication.

Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Senator Robert R. Reynolds, Representative Graham A. Barden and other prominent personages will be invited to participate in the exercises.

Cost of $463,790

Completed just 100 years ago, at a cost of $463,790, the fortress, which is somewhat similar to old Fort Marion at St. Augustine, Fla., has been partially restored during the past two years by CWA, ERA and CCC forces as important government relief projects.

In opening the fortress free to the public, under care of a full-time caretaker, the State Department plans to establish picnic grounds for the crowds of visitors that are expected to inspect the interesting old fortifications this summer.

A free public bathing beach, first of the kind in North Carolina, will be maintained, if the new Morehead port breakwater protects the surf as is anticipated. The port terminals at Morehead City two miles away will undoubtedly bring throngs to the Carolina coast during the summer, in addition to the regular vacationists.

Early Engineering

One of the most massive and picturesque structures in the South, Fort Macon is recognized as an outstanding example of the art of early American military engineering. It covers about eight acres of ground in the 518-acre state park.

A trip through this old fort, with its winding passages that extend in circular fashion from room to room, is of intense interest to all who love the old types of architecture. The worn brick floors in the unrestored portions are of great contrast to the completed restoration in several of the rooms originally used by the officers stationed in the fortress. The dungeons, the kitchen, the huge ovens and the other features of the fort have remained in excellent state of preservation, despite the ravages of time, storm, war and vandalism.

The fort was named in honor of Nathaniel Macon, member of Congress from his native State of North Carolina for 37 years.

Seized by South

Until April, 1861, Fort Macon was under federal supervision, but at the outbreak of the War Between the States just 75 years ago it was seized by North Carolina Confederate forces at the command of Gov. John Ellis.

On April 25, 1862, the garrison of 450 southern soldiers, under Col. Moses A. White, after a courageous resistance, surrendered to Brig. Gen. John G. Parke of the Union army, who had strategically effected the capture from the unguarded land side, while four federal vessels assisted in the victorious attack by bombardment from the water.

During the Spanish-American War new mortars and rifles were installed on the battlements, but no actual fighting occured. The last army officer in command there was Col. Jim Young with his Negro regiment in 1898.

Though remaining a military reservation, the bulwarks were then officially abandoned. By Act of Congress June 4, 1924, some 412.3 acres, including the fort, were granted to the State of North Carolina, to be administered as a park by the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Canada Doubtful Of Americas' League

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Roosevelt's appeal is made to the republics of the Americas which naturally does not include Canada.

Follows Her Own Bent

While Canada is a part of the British league of nations, she follows her own bent at Geneva, as has been strikingly shown on a number of occasions. She has arrived at the mature stage wherein she decides matters on their own merits as seen through Canadian eyes.

Canada has no interest in the other republics of the Americas any more than in other trading nations of the world, and no Canadian statesman can be found who is in favor of Canada joining any Pan-American league for the furtherance of peace or any other object. She works for peace by reducing her armament to the lowest level of any nation her size.

Canada's present policy, and it is subscribed to by all political parties, is that of autonomy within the British Commonwealth of Nations, complete independence within the League of Nations, and no entangling alliances with any other body.

Montreal's Jobless Get Free Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Commencing May 1, Montreal's unemployed on the dole will receive free electricity to cost $286,934, free medical care to cost $443,655, 30 per cent increase for present dole landlords to cost $796,620, and dole rent for property owners now barred, to total $221,000. Thus Montreal's dole cost will rise $1,748,759 a year. The members of the City Council favors dole recipients working for their relief plus a "reasonable" premium.

Church Groups Urge Inquiry Into Threat to Civil Liberty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Official representatives of Protestant, Roman Catholic and Jewish social organizations today joined in a demand for an exhaustive Senate investigation of alleged violation of civil liberty in the United States.

All three representatives declared before the La Follette Subcommittee of the Senate Education and Labor Committee that such violations exist today on a wide scale; that they are spreading; and that they result from a deliberate and concerted movement sponsored by reactionary influences to destroy the essentials of democracy in the United States. All insisted that the preservation of individual liberty requires a full exposure at the earliest possible moment.

Labor Angle Stressed

The joint demand of the religious groups came as the hearings of the subcommittee approached conclusion. Its work is preliminary and tentative. Its findings are designed to justify a request for Senate authorization for a full and exhaustive study. One more hearing will be held on Thursday, after which the subcommittee will prepare it case. Emphasis has been paced primarily on alleged denial of labor's rights of organization, but has branched out at times into the more general field of all civil rights in the United States.

The Protestant churches were represented by the Rev. Worth M. Tippy, appearing for the Federal Council of Churches; the Roman Catholics by the Rev. R. A. MacGowan, assistant director of the Social Action Department of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference; the Jewish church by Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman, Commission of Social Justice, Central Conference of American Rabbis.

"Fear of Communism"

All three linked the alleged efforts to undermine civil liberty with "apparently respectable" conservative organizations which they declared are responsible for "a subterranean fear of Communism," which they said is sweeping over the country.

"All this talk about Communism and subversive activities," the Rev. Mr. MacGowan declared, "is just a mask behind which people opposed to civil liberties can evade the normal rights of the people for the purpose of keeping America quiet and submissive to their will. I hope the committee will also investigate those organizations which seem to exist for the purpose of sowing enmity among Americans. Most of them are masks for a conspiracy to violate the traditional civic freedom of Americans."

Dr. Tippy declared that it is when fear is underground and its sources unknown that it is dangerous. He called on the Senate to bring to light so that the public "may know the truth" about the activities and composition of the movement which is attempting to spread the fear of Communism.

"It is all the more dangerous," he said, "because it is sowing dissent among our people." He charged that this movement was seeking to suppress free speech in the pulpit and to drive the public away from the churches.

Civil Liberties

Dr. Goldstein testified that the commission of which he is a member has been gathering material on, and investigating the alleged violation of, civil liberties as the result of which it is convinced that such liberties "are seriously in danger."

After citing specific instances of such violation including the "protective arrest" of leaders in a recent unemployment demonstration in New York City he concluded:

"Freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of the press, the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively are not local or state, but federal rights. We are not citizens of a city or a state but of the United States, and we believe that it is the duty of the Senate to investigate any local or state violation of a constitutional guarantee. We are gravely concerned over the dangers that threaten civil liberties for the obvious reason that a threat to civil liberties is a danger to democracy. In order that our civil liberties may be protected and democracy properly safeguarded, we urge this committee to act favorably upon this resolution and that it be passed without delay by the Senate of the United States."

D. A. R. Maps Plan To Fight Radicals

(Continued from Page 1)

Mrs. Sisson contended that this "so-called peace movement is being organized and augmented by the adult agitators in the American League Against War and Fascism whose sole purpose seems to be the disarming of America in order the more quickly to bring about the hoped for change in the form of government."

Reports of state defense chairmen, submitted to the congress revealed that California and Florida chapters feel they have the largest radical element to overcome. Of California, the report said, "Perhaps no state has had more to contend with from Communist and Communist sympathizers, but the D. A. R. members in this large state know from long years of experience just what to look for and how to take care of it."

Victory Over Communists

Colorado said one of its chapters succeeded in having a communist headquarters closed up. Iowa reported that its national defense workers "watch their state and national lawmakers and when the time is right bombard them with letters and telegrams."

No subversive activities were found in Maine. New Mexico daughters said they had encountered much radical activity and had given out helpful information to the public.

Opposition to ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment occupied the chief attention of the New York defense chairman. Ohio chapters reported checking the sale of peace bonds put out by a peace group. Oregon daughters waged a successful campaign to save the R. O. T. C. in the State University.

Communists Fought

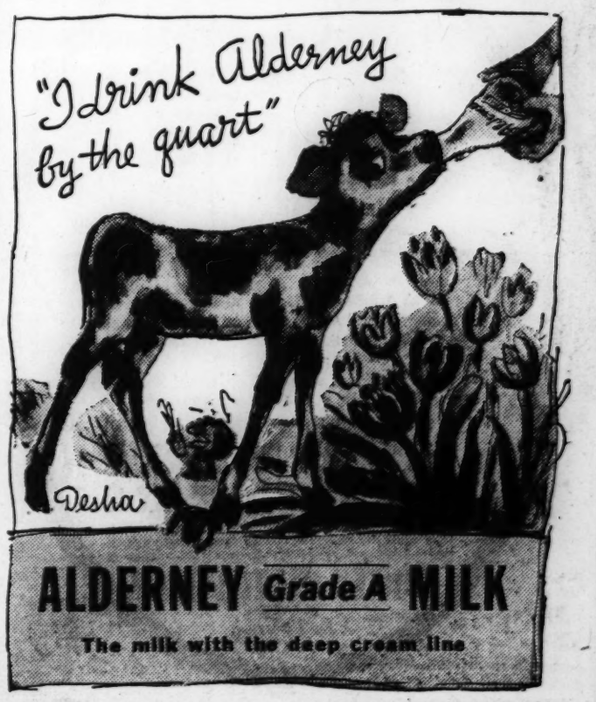
Tennessee reported working with law-enforcement agencies during strikes sponsored by radical elements. Utah chapters are combating 11,000 Communists reported to them by police investigators. Many states reported carrying on citizenship work in the CCC; a West Virginia chapter sends "A" students in American history on an annual pilgrimage to the state capital.

Stewart W. McClelland, president of Lincoln Memorial University, addressing the daughters today advocated individual as against mass education for citizenship. Chapters were reported to have sent $53,551 and 1200 boxes of clothing and supplies to the 17 approved D. A. R. schools in the last year.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

A Salary for Life
You can establish now a fund which in the years to come will pay you a monthly salary for life. Modern life insurance makes this possible.
Consult
Bankers National Life Insurance Company
Montclair, New Jersey

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
The Big 3
1. MOTH PROOFING
2. SPRING CLEANING
3. GARDENING
Supplies for All 3 Are Found in the Downstairs Store
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875 Montclair, N. J.



ALDERNEY Grade A MILK
The milk with the deep cream line

Economic Defects Cited in Survey Of Townsend Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—While the Townsend Plan has been of public benefit in focusing national attention upon the need for old-age security in this country, according to a survey by a special research committee of the Twentieth Century Fund, the report held nevertheless that the Plan's original $200-a-month proposal could not be placed in effect without drastically lowering the standard of living of the remaining population, and disrupting the nation's economic machinery. The Twentieth Century Fund was established by Edward A. Filene, of Boston.

"The great problem before the American people is to determine how large a measure of economic security can be given to the aged," the report, issued yesterday, says: "It is obvious that anything like $200 a month is utterly impossible with our present economic machinery. On the other hand, it is equally obvious that pensions now being paid under existing legislation are far from adequate and that it should be possible to pay larger amounts."

Two Possible Solutions

The committe stresses that it has no intention of implying that economic security for the aged should not be met within the limitations of the existing economic system, but that "realistic thinking" is needed in meeting the issue.

"There must be a frank recognition by the American public that an increase in present government assistance for the aged can be obtained in two ways, and in two ways only," it says. "These are: (1) an increase in the national income, which can only come from an increase in the production of goods and services; and (2) a further diversion to the aged of the income of the rest of the population.

Special attention was paid by the committee to the assertion by proponents of the Townsend Plan that enforced spending of $200 monthly pensions under the program would increase national purchasing power, and it concluded that spending could not be speeded up, and that it would neither increase nor decrease purchasing power.

High Cost Cited

Denying that a 2 per cent transactions tax advocated by the Townsend group would finance the pensions at $200 a month, the committee's staff held that a 12 per cent tax would be necessary. Such a tax, it declared, would increase the price level to consumers by one third, reduce wages one eighth and decrease the purchasing power of the pension itself by from $30 to $50.

Serious shrinkage in business activity, bankruptcy for many firms unable to shift the tax burden to customers or employees, the growth of vertical combinations in industry to reduce transactions and drastic curtailment of trading on security and commodity markets were other consequences that could be expected if the Townsend Plan were placed in effect, the committee said.

Administration Problem

"The problem of administering the tax would baffle the imagination," according to the report. "At least 200,000 investigators would be needed merely to check up on the expenditures of pensioners. The total cost of administration would be between $500,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 a year."

"The plan would increase rather than decrease unemployment. Business failures following imposition of the plan would throw people out of work. Relief costs would be vastly increased."

Membership of the committee included: John B. Andrews, director of the American Association for Labor Legislation; Evans Clark, executive director, Twentieth Century Fund, Inc.; Grace Abbott, former chief, United States Children's Bureau; Frederic Dewhurst, director, committee on social security, Social Science Research Council; Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina; Helen Hall, head of the Henry Street Settlement; M. Albert Linton, president, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, and I. M. Ornburn, president, Cigar Makers' Union.

Having investigated the Townsend plan, the committee announced it would turn its attention to the adequacy of old-age provisions of the Social Security Act and existing state laws.

A Man in the News

Wide World

Ambrose Swasey

"The Grand Old Man of Astronomy"

He Is Seen Standing Beside a Scale Model of the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas Which Will House the 82-Inch Reflector Built at the Swasey Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—When Ambrose Swasey planned his career he made two very keen observations, one to the effect that the problem of becoming a success in life boiled down to selling himself and his ideas, and next, that the necessary incentive must come from within.

Though only a farmer's boy and a product of the "little red schoolhouse," it was big ideas and big plans which sent him from toolmaker's apprentice to co-partner with Worcester Warner in forming one of the foremost instrument making concerns in the world. And when the list of advisers on the construction of Palomar Mountain's 200-inch telescope was drawn up, Ambrose Swasey headed it. At 89 he is still one of the leading captains of industry.

It was while learning the machinist's trade in Exeter, N. H., and later in the shops of Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, Conn., that Swasey joined with Warner, Together they studied astronomy at home as well as the more intricate details of their trade. Soon they were foremen and both acquired a reputation for high quality workmanship.

Ten years sailed by before they could save enough money to finance themselves in their first business venture, 10 years which read more like chapters from the pen of Horatio Alger than from real life. But they had a goal in view and nothing could swerve them. It was to establish an industry in the Middle West having the manufacture of fine machine tools as a basis, and construction of astronomical instrument mountings as a luxury side line.

First Venture Fails

Their first venture in Chicago proved a failure, chiefly because it was difficult in 1880 to convince expert workmen that the West held any opportunity for them. But opening up in Cleveland, four former associates from Hartford joined with them and success was achieved from the beginning. Orders for a particularly high grade lathe began coming in and then, when James Lick gave $700,000 for a 36-inch refracting telescope, the task of designing and building a mounting for it came to the shop of Warner & Swasey.

It was a job requiring particular skill and an interest and appreciation of the problems of astronomy, for such a 'scope requires not only bulk but must be capable of delicate and precise work. Five years after they had set up shop in Cleveland, they had completed one of the greatest tasks ever attempted in the history of telescope making.

Then came orders from the United States Naval Observatory at Washington for a similar mounting for its 26-inch telescope, followed by the designing and construction of the mounting for the 40-inch Clark instrument and the 90-foot dome of Yerkes Observatory.

All over the western world are instruments and mountings fashioned in the Warner-Swasey shops, notably the 60-inch reflector at Cordoba Observatory, Argentina, and the 72-inch reflector of Dominion Observatory, Victoria, B. C.

Called Second Largest

The latest accomplishment of Swasey's firm is the building of the 82-inch reflector for the McDonald Observatory of the University of Texas, said to be the world's second largest telescope.

Ambrose Swasey, the surviving partner since 1929, recently celebrated his 89th birthday. Congratulatory letters and telegrams poured into Cleveland from every corner of the globe. To those in the profession he is known as "The Grand Old Man of Astronomy." Honors have been showered upon him both here and abroad.

The Case School of Applied Science at Cleveland awarded him an honorary Doctor of Engineering degree; the French Government bestowed upon him the Chevalier of the Legion of Honor; Franklin Institute awarded him the Franklin Medal; American Engineering Societies granted him the Washington Medal; and England made him a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. In addition he has held posts of honor in nearly a dozen American scientific societies.

Fifth Avenue Loses Plea To Halt May Day Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—What is expected to be the biggest May Day parade New York has seen is scheduled to be held on Fifth Avenue on May 1, when labor, Socialist and Communist groups will march. A police permit has been obtained for the parade, Amicus Most, executive secretary of the United Labor May Day Parade, announced today, over strong objections by Fifth Avenue shops and other organizations.

Mr. Most declared that issuance of the permit by the police meant that "labor has again won its right to Fifth Avenue for its traditional May Day parade."

It will be the first time Socialists and Communists have united in a common demonstration since the split in the Socialist Party following the World War.

Sproul to Aid School Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Robert G. Sproul, president of the University of California, has been appointed as consultant ex officio for the Educational Policies Commission, according to announcement made by the commission in Washington, D. C. This commission was recently formed by the National Education Association and the Department of Superintendence "to develop long-range planning for the improvement of American schools."

N. Y. Women Urge High Court Uphold Minimum Pay Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Memo to the United States Supreme Court: Stop legalized poverty in the United States by upholding the constitutionality of the New York State minimum-fair wage law. Signed, New York City Consumers' League.

This in effect is the message which speakers before representatives of seventeen women's organizations sent from here April 20 in a last-minute effort to crystallize sentiment behind the minimum-fair wage law which will have its hearing before the United States Supreme Court next Tuesday.

Ability to Pay

Three times the Supreme Court has outlawed minimum wage legislation, but the provisions of the fourth law providing for a wage based not alone on minimum living costs but upon the ability of the specific industry to pay are in line with Justice Sutherland's brief in the District of Columbia case in 1923, said Miss Dorothy Kenyon, deputy commissioner of licenses and attorney for the Consumers' League.

"Let us hope that Justice Sutherland will recognize his own brain child when he sees it next Tuesday," said Miss Kenyon. The speaker emphasized that minimum wage legislation in eight states will fall if the New York state law is declared unconstitutional. She quoted from the brief filed by New York City in behalf of the law showing that the municipal public welfare department dispenses $9,000,000 a month in relief "a large amount of which is spent for the assistance of women who although employed are still unable to support themselves due to the substandard wages of private business."

Employer Greed Assailed

The brief continues: "We ask the Supreme Court to inquire afresh into the doctrine of the Adkins case and focus its attention upon the one outstanding, publicly recognized and acknowledged development of the last decade: i. e., the now incontrovertible fact that nonsubsistence wages operate in the long run as an outrageous burden upon public welfare agencies, and as a shocking subsidy to employers who by reason of their selfishness and greed are the last persons in the world entitled to the claim to be the recipients of public aid."

Mrs. Mary Heaton Vorse, author, made a plea for collective bargaining, declaring that "a drive is being made among certain employers to destroy the workers' organizations and to crush any attempts to organize the unorganized. The sweatshop in the cotton garment industry is returning again. Women and girls go to work in fly-by-night shops only to be discharged at the end of two weeks without pay. In the textile and clothing industries wages are falling and hours lengthening wherever the workers are not protected by a strong union."

Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, president of the league, announced that 150 city laundries are observing the provisions of the minimum wage law, despite an adverse ruling by the State Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Coolidge in Barcelona

PARIS, April 21 (AP)—Mrs. Calvin Coolidge returned to Barcelona for that city's famous music fiesta today after a visit to Mallorca. She was accompanied by Mrs. Florence Adams, of Northampton, Mass.

New Edward Coins and Stamps To Be Designed for Canada's Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 22—The Government of Canada is considering the design of the Dominion's new coinage, which before the end of 1936 must be struck with the head of King Edward VIII instead of that of King George V.

The present coinage, struck in 1936, is correct, as King George was still alive in this year, but the coinage struck in 1937 must bear the head of the new King.

The design will be approved by the Cabinet but the making of the master dies will be entrusted to the Royal Mint in London. The King's head therein must be approved by His Majesty and while it will differ from that on the new Britain coinage it will be similar to that used on most of the Dominion coins.

By a curious practice the British coinage bears the uncrowned head of the King; the Dominion coins show the King crowned. The Dominion coins usually use the same master dies so far the King's head is concerned, the mother country using special dies for the United Kingdom coinage.

The King himself will choose the design from sketches by famous artists, and will then give a number of sittings to the artist chosen, and the portrait will then be turned over to the engravers and die sinkers for the dies to be made.

The new Canadian stamps present a simpler problem and may be available in three or four months. Application has been made to London for a portrait of the King which has His Majesty's approval. The design will then be submitted to the Canadian Cabinet and after approval the contracts for the new stamps will be let.

Legislative Jam Delays Cleveland Dinner Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—The dinner scheduled here under the auspices of the Grover Cleveland Memorial Committee for April 29 has been postponed, it was announced yesterday. The reason for the postponement was that the prolonged session of Congress and of the New York State Legislature would make it impossible for many federal and state officials to attend the function.

The Grover Cleveland Memorial Committee also announced it had postponed the date of the dedication of the Cleveland Memorial in Washington, which was to be held on March 18, 1937. The reason for this postponement was said to be due to a change in the form of the memorial, following a conference with the Commission of Fine Arts in Washington. The date of the dedication as a result will be announced later, the committee said.

COUNT YOUR TRAVEL TIME COSTS AND YOU'LL FLY EVERY TIME

Business leaders everywhere agree Flying takes the waste out of business travel. Next time you travel "East of the Mississippi" on business—fly—in the luxurious airliners of "The Great Silver Fleet" . . .

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON BALTIMORE CHICAGO to ATLANTA NEW ORLEANS MIAMI JACKSONVILLE

Giant Douglas "club-car" airliners speed you steadily, comfortably economically to your destination. You arrive rested, refreshed . . . at your best for business!

EASTERN Air Lines

"LaciCover"

THE GIRDLE LENGTH BRASSIERE

It molds the bust to a lovely, natural, youthful line.

Worn with any girdle, LaciCover gives you a smooth foundation for your most fitted gowns. It eliminates "spare tires," brassiere ridges and girdle tops.

Made of two way stretch lastex lace. It is light as a feather, boneless, washes like a handkerchief.

Madame Alston

383 Fifth Ave. NEW YORK

Between 35th and 36th Streets

perfect permanent wave

Natural Looking : Self Setting

Created by European Hair Stylists

We Study Your Type

$7.50 and $10.00 Complete

READER'S OFFER

PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING SHAMPOOING and INDIVIDUAL FINGER WAVE STYLING

$2.50

Free Consultation to Monitor Readers on all hair problems personally by

Mons. Francois

Authority on Hair Styling

11 East 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Phone Murray Hill 2-2868

NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK

FLOWERS

PHONE ELDORADO 5-1820

Delivered anywhere in U. S. A. in one hour—a convenient and appreciated remembrance.

EVANS ART IN FLOWERS

509 Lexington Ave., at 48th Street

Don't miss our

STOREWIDE CLEARANCE SALE

All NEW Spring Models Greatly REDUCED

in New York Boston

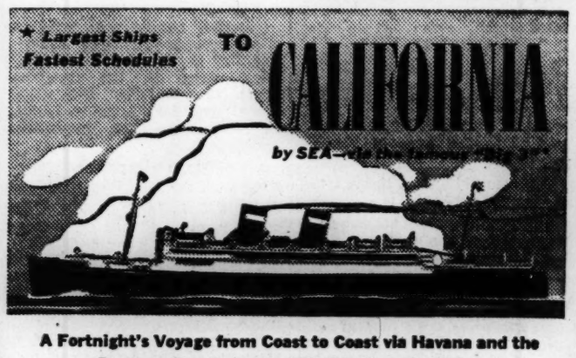
Emily Shops

Fifth Avenue, New York

35 Temple Place, Boston

Harrisburg - Washington

★ Largest Ships Fastest Schedules TO CALIFORNIA by SEA—via the famous "Big 3"



A Fortnight's Voyage from Coast to Coast via Havana and the Panama Canal . . . also 9-17 Day Vacation Trips

TRAVEL by the "Big 3" and enjoy the special features of these modern, spacious liners. All *outside* rooms with real beds. Broad decks for sports and relaxation. *Air-conditioned* dining rooms. Elevators. Dancing every night to a first-class orchestra. Unexcelled service and cuisine. And amazing steadiness at sea . . . lack of vibration.

★ Coast to Coast, 1st Class from $125 (from $200 at certain seasons). Tourist Cabin from $125. 25% reduction on round trip. Sailings fortnightly.

★ Circle Tours, one way by sea, one way rail or air. Special home-town to home-town combination rates. Wide choice of overland routes and stopovers.

★ 9-17 Day All-Expense Tours from $130, to Havana, Panama, the West Indies, South America. Wide choice of itineraries. Sailings all year round. Special folders on request.

★ A New "Circle Tour" to MEXICO. By rail—with a choice of overland routes—to Mexico. Then from the Mexican port of Acapulco, back to New York via the Panama Canal and Havana. Then by rail again to your home town.

Ask your travel agent for complete details

The "Big Three"

s. s. California

s. s. Virginia

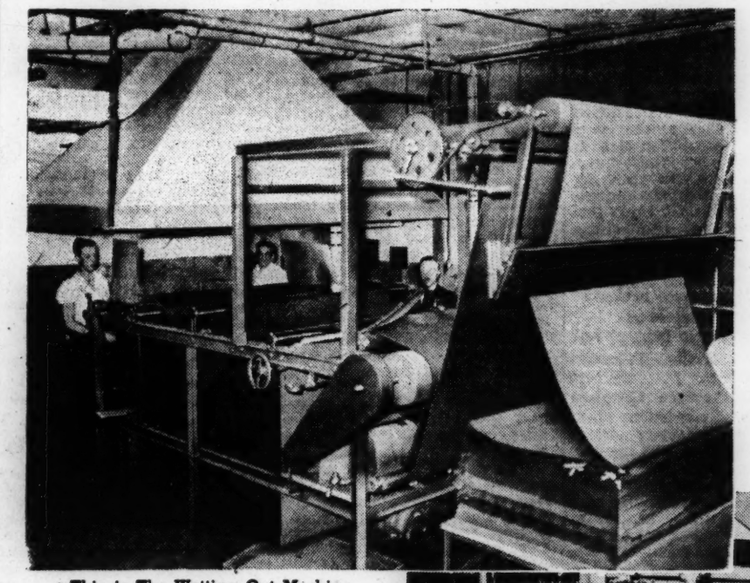
s. s. Pennsylvania

(33,000 tons each)

Panama Pacific Line

International Mercantile Marine Co., 1 Broadway and 601 Fifth Avenue, New York. Offices in principal cities.

They Shall Not Shrink



• This is The Wetting-Out Machine

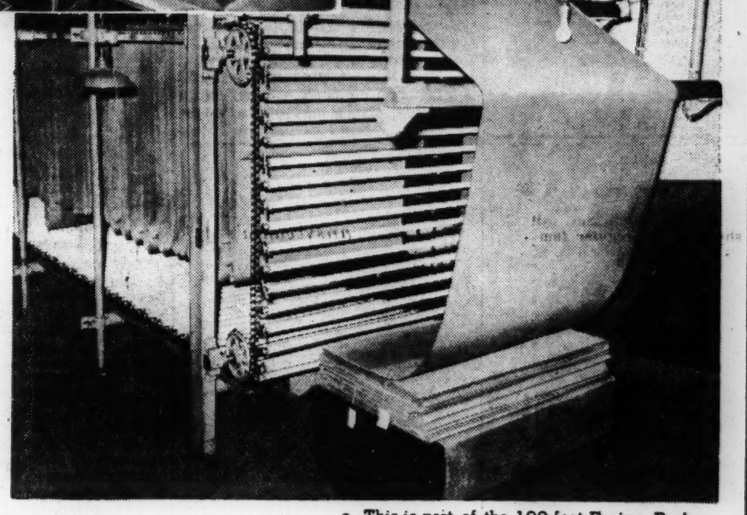
Here's Why the Howard Suit You Buy Will Not Shrink

We believe that no clothing organization in the world has gone further in the development of methods and machinery for the perfection of fabric shrinkage.

■ Here we show but two of the giant scientifically constructed machines used in the shrinking process of fabrics that enter into the making of Howard Clothes.

After the fabric has been examined and O.K.'d as perfect, it is permitted to enter our shrinking department. In the vats shown above, the fabric passes through steam, hot water and cold water in succession. Then 70% of the moisture absorbed in the wetting-out process is removed. As the fabric leaves the machine it folds automatically and is packed in wet blankets for 24 hours. The automatic drying rack is the next step. Here the fabric travels the full length of the 100-foot rack, unfolding and rolling slowly for one hour. Hot air currents are scientifically directed against the fabric to insure perfect and even drying.

And here's the final operation. In the finishing machine the fabric passes over a large drum perforated to permit steam to trickle through, removing all wrinkles. The fabric is now thoroughly shrunk, set and finished, ready for the cutting table.



• This is part of the 100-foot Drying Rack

Howard Suits . . . Sport Suits . . . Topcoats Tuxedos . . . Full Dress

$19.75 ALL ONE PRICE

No charge for Alterations

The success of a clothing merchant depends upon the service he offers the public. Each step forward must strengthen the foundation for even greater public service. Howard is enjoying an undeniable public acceptance for its clothes. More than a million men in every walk of life are now wearing Howard Clothes. That's achievement! The Howard Clothes now on display in our stores represent our utmost effort to continue to merit your confidence!

On the Air Howard Dandies with SID GARY Monday to Friday 7:15 P. M. Sunday 9:30 P. M. W M C A

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

NEW YORK CITY

822 BROADWAY.....S. E. Cor. 12th St.
1268 BROADWAY....Bet. 32d and 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY.....Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST.....Bet. Lex. and 3d Aves.
972 THIRD AVE.....N. W. Cor. 58th St.
167 E. 125th ST.....Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST.....Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE.....Near 148th St.
254 E. FORD'M RD...Near Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANDT ST..Bet. B'way and Church
100 DELANCEY ST...N. E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN

75 FLATBUSH AVE.....1 block fr. Atl'tic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY.....Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.....Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE.....Cor. Putnam Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE.....Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE.....Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

• All Stores Open Every Evening •

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Between Wood and Market

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
Corner Church

• LET QUALITY DIRECT YOU TO HOWARD CLOTHES

ABBOTTS
Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVErgreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

THE HOUSE OF EXCELLENCE
In Meat and Meat Food Products
Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fruits and Vegetables
Sea Foods and Groceries
William B. Margerum
Incorporated
8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Avenues
READING TERMINAL MARKET
12th and Arch Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.
FREE PARKING
TELEPHONE CONNECTION
SUBURBAN DELIVERY

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA
Annual Spring
CLEARANCE SALE
now in progress throughout the store

Political Party Power Waning in Japan

Significance of Diet Also Declines—Senior Statesmen Continue to Operate, but More Openly—Fighting Services Gain Increased Weight in Shaping National Policies

What Japan Thinks
Ninth of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO — Japan has passed through important internal political changes during the last few years. The power of the political parties and the significance of the Diet have declined. The influence of senior statesmen, always very great behind the scenes, has become more open with the disappearance, since 1932, of party Cabinet Government.

At the same time the weight of the fighting services in shaping national policy has grown. The permanent officials in the state civil service have gained ground at the expense of the party politicians.

How Japanese of varying viewpoints themselves appraise these changes in their political life is reflected in the following selection of recent political comments.

On Election Eve

The first of these consists of the following excerpts from an article which Tsunego Baba, a publicist of moderately liberal views, contributed to the September issue of "Contemporary Japan" under the title, "On the Eve of the General Election":

"When we say today that parliamentary government is under suspicion or that the power of the political parties is waning we have in mind not the nonparty basis of the Okada Cabinet, but the inability of the Imperial Diet, to say nothing of the parties, to determine and direct the policies of the nation.

"In describing this state of affairs the Japanese employ the term 'kaiten kyugyo' (suspension of business, though the office is kept open), which was coined a few years ago during a panic in the farm districts in connection with small banks that actually suspended transactions without closing their doors. The Diet and the parties, in their present impotence, well merit comparison with those helpless rural banks.

The Elder Statesmen

"The Genro (Prince Saionji) and the privileged Senior Statesmen whom he consulted . . . are personally inclined toward liberalism and have strong convictions about the value of parliamentary government. Yet in May of 1932 they refrained from recommending a party Premier, for to have done so under the circumstances would only have contributed, they thought, to increased social unrest by intensifying the antipathy of the reactionary elements.

"They were certain they did not want a military dictatorship. Nor did they desire to see in office a Fascist cabinet in any other form. The institution of a nonparty cabinet, meant as a compromise between a dictatorship and a party cabinet, seemed to them the only possible way to prevent the appearance of a Fascist regime.

Seiyukai in Opposition

"The Seiyukai (the political party with the largest number of deputies in the present Diet) recently announced as one of the chief planks of its platform opposition to what it calls 'the bloc of Senior Statesmen' on the ground that the members of the latter are fundamentally negative in their political conservatism and thus are antagonistic to the aggressive forwardness of the party. It let it be known, in other words, that it had converted itself reactionary to the extent of rejecting the liberalism, parliamentarism and international co-operation of the senior statesmen. . . .

"If there is no cabinet upheaval before the next general election and the parties must go before the nation with their present division, the dominant issue should be parliamentarism versus fascism. . . . The main campaign is bound to be between the Minseito, defending parliamentarism with the support of the Senior Statesmen and the Government, and the Seiyukai, striving to win on a platform that is distinctly Fascist."

Soldiers vs. Politicians

The following contrast between soldiers and politicians, very much to the disadvantage of the latter, drawn by Dr. Kinzo Gorai, professor at Waseda University, in Rengo Joho of June 5, reflects a viewpoint that is often encountered among Japanese:

"It would not be a mistake to assert that the political parties are mere gatherings of scoundrels, forming the scum of society. That the nation does not repose in them even a modicum of confidence is because those who make up the political parties are sordid and despicable fellows.

"On the other hand, the army is composed of men of high talent. Every member of the army is a man of sincerity and integrity. This does not mean that only the generals who constitute the upper strata of the army are able men. There are innumerable captains and lieutenants who are as able as the generals. . . .

"If model Japanese are to be sought, they can be found only in the army. Japanese subjects are born warriors. In fact, all the members of the army consider their lives as light as feathers. Whatever they are commanded to do, they will do with might and main and at any cost. They are men of iron will and in this respect they are unrivaled."

Liberalism Declines

Symptoms of the decline of liberalism in Japan were outlined by Tomoyuki Ihsihama, former professor at Kyushu Imperial University, in the Chuo Koron for May, 1935:

"The controversy which raged over the constitutional theory defining the Emperor as an organ of state has been the most trying ordeal to which liberalism has ever been subjected in Japan. Liberalism, however, has offered no resistance to this ordeal, resigning itself to the mercy of Fascism. Liberalism in this test has proved entirely impotent, at least up to the present time. . . . We see no constitutional scholar with the courage to fight against Fascism and for the cause of liberalism.

"It was Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, president of the largest political party, who came out in the last Diet session with a motion not only denouncing the Minobe Theory, but calling for the punishment of its author. This signifies the renunciation by supposedly liberal champions of constitutional freedom of this principle, that is, the surrender of the political parties to Fascism.

"Thus, in the constitutional controversy in which its strength could have been displayed to the fullest extent, liberalism has proved entirely spineless. . . . It has been reduced to a mere shadow without substance."

"The Bureaucrats"

The new role of the "bureaucrats"—or permanent civil service officials—is described in the following excerpts from an article contributed to the July issue of the magazine, Kaizo, under the pseudonym, Saburo Hojo:

"After the creation of the Saito Government (in 1932) the bureaucrats suddenly found their sphere of political activity enlarged. Especially when the present Okada Government was still in the making last year the Home Minister, Fumio Goto, the recognized leader of the bureaucratic faction, which has recently made spectacular strides in practical politics, acted as chief of the cabinet-making general staff, assisted by Isao Kawada, another outstanding bureaucrat. . . . It was natural that the bureaucrats should have invaded the domain of the political parties at a time when the parties were rendered impotent and when political life was in a state of virtual suspension, leaving the administration of government to shift for itself. . . .

Investigations Proposed

"The Cabinet Investigation Bureau, which was created recently, is interpreted by many as a new center of bureaucratic activity. . . . The creation of this bureau was proposed by Home Minister Goto, who planned to entrust it with the mission of conducting investigations into the fundamental questions of national policy and thereby working out a policy that would be considered fit to meet the needs of the day. His plan is a good one, but it is open to doubt whether important and lasting policies of the nation may be formulated by the bureau, which is composed exclusively of officials from various ministries. Setting aside this question, this bureau may be regarded as one of the bases for the activities of the newly risen bureaucrats. . . . What they are planning to do is to turn the bureau into a sort of economic general staff of the country."

After the Assassinations

Authentic firsthand information about the aims of the insurgent officers and soldiers of the Tokyo garrison who carried out several assassinations and attempted assassinations of prominent Japanese statesmen on Feb. 26 and occupied a part of the center of the capital for several days has been difficult to obtain. Severe censorship and martial law prevailed in Tokyo; and publication of the demands of the rebels was strictly forbidden. The present article, citing material from Japanese sources about Feb 26 and its aftermath, is based on three general sources: excerpts from writings and appeals which reflect the mentality of Japan's military extremists; the more important official proclamations of the Government and press and other public comment.

The "share-the-wealth" program of Ikki Kita, arrested after the Feb. 26th affair, whose writings enjoyed considerable popularity among the younger army officers, says:

"The limit of the value of the property of a Japanese subject shall be set at 1,000,000 yen per family. The limit of landed property shall be 100,000 yen per family. The capital of private concerns shall be limited to 10,000,000 yen. Everything exceeding these limits shall become the property of the state and be administered by the following economic bodies: Ministries of Banks, Navigation, Mining, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Railways.

"The general principle of this policy for the reconstruction of Japan is as follows: we do not oppose the right of the nation to possess property, but we desire to guarantee this right for the nation as a whole. Just as the musical enthusiast is not content with hired instruments,

Individual
Permanent Waves
CREATED TO SUIT YOUR TYPE
$5.00 and $7.50
For White Hair we advise—Zotos, $10.00, or Jamal Waves, $7.50
No Machine - No Discoloring
Personality Haircutting by
Mr. Frank Gittler
1631 Chestnut Street
(2nd floor rear) PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Spruce 6344

FRITZ & LaRUE
INCORPORATED
1615 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA
DEPENDABLE RUGS and CARPETS
for Over 40 Years
ORIENTAL RUGS
All sizes and weaves.
BROADLOOM, CHENILLE and FIGURED CARPETS
in newest styles and colors.
Dependable Quality at Moderate Prices

EWART'S CAFETERIA
15th and Chestnut Streets
Franklin Trust Building
PHILADELPHIA
EXCELLENT FOOD
Reasonable Prices
Also located as advertised in the Monitor—
WASHINGTON...522 13th St. N. W.
RICHMOND, VA.....112 North 5th St.
Opp. Marshall Hotel
NORFOLK, VA.....112-114 Market St.

"PHANTOM" SHEERS—THE NEW VOGUE FOR VEILED PRINTS
25.00
Wear a "Phantom" coat of sheer over a brilliantly clear black-and-white print and you'll look like a model at the recent Paris Openings. Arrogantly slim and cool! For the most part this trend is limited to much higher priced costumes. Sizes 12 to 20 . . . Fifth Floor.
the BLUM store
chestnut street at thirteenth
PHILADELPHIA

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
Leonie Creations
are gowns with an essence of "mature allure." Leonie, a woman of great chic, designed these for women of taste . . . exclusively for us. Her collection for the lively spring-into-summer days is superb!
Women's Gowns—Second Floor

Endorsed

Wide World
Col. Theodore Roosevelt
Re-elected President of Republican Club

GOP Opens Door For Democrats Who Ask Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—The Republican Party door is today thrown wide open and a "welcome" sign hangs over it inviting Democrats throughout the nation who are not satisfied with the policies of President Roosevelt to come in and help elect the Grand Old Party ticket next November.

"Today there are hundreds of thousands of Democrats who think as we do," Col. Theodore Roosevelt, kinsman of the President, declared in an address inaugurating his third term as president of the National Republican Club, last night. "Let us make common cause with them; let us invite them to fight side by side with us for the Democracy we love; let us assure them not merely that we will welcome their aid but that when we triumph we will invite them to a place at the council board. All Americans win if Democracy stands fast; all lose if it fails."

Colonel Roosevelt's address followed the club's annual election in which Colonel Roosevelt was unopposed, as was Charles E. Heydt for treasurer, Loran T. Hostetler for corresponding secretary, Harry W. McHose for recording secretary and the committees proposed by the nominating committee for membership on the membership and library committees.

The younger members of the club chalked up a victory when they elected two vice-presidents and four members of the executive committee in opposition to the choice of the nominating committee.

Colonel Roosevelt urged a three-point federal program providing, briefly, for (1) Reduction in the cost of government; dismissal of political employees, discontinuance of "foolish experiments" and economy; (2) revision and extension of the anti-trust laws and prohibition of any such "experiments" as the National Recovery Administration, which, he held, "gives governmental backing and sanction to private monopolies," and (3) recognition of the principle of co-operation and profit-sharing used successfully in England, Scotland and Sweden.

Cowboy Parade Greets Landon

GUTHRIE, Okla., April 22 (AP)—Oklahoma's first capital rippled back the pages of history today in a gay and glamorous re-enactment of the "Homestead Run" of 1889, with Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas as an honor guest. On arriving Governor Landon was the principal in an incident that had to do with his getting home again. A delegation of costumed and bewhiskered greeters at the railroad station had just begun to shake his hand when he broke from the group and dashed toward the departing train.

The train stopped, and one of his party swung aboard and retrieved the Governor's $4 return ticket stub, which had been forgotten.

Rush for Land

Thousands of visitors thronged the bunting-draped street of the city, which grew from the "run" of 1889, when Oklahoma territory was opened to settlement.

Governor Landon was presented with a "10-gallon" hat, after a breakfast at the home of Rowland Price, active in the Oklahoma G. O. P. convention last month which pledged its votes to Landon for the Republican presidential nomination.

Ride in Stage Coach

"Thanks for this fine hat," said the Governor. "Kansas and Oklahoma swap a lot. They swapped residents and they swapped dust."

Long-haired Indian fighters, with guns strapped on their hips, mingled with women in crinoline, bearded celebrants, vested Indians and "Hill Billy" musicians.

Governor Landon and Gov. E. W. Marland of Oklahoma rode in a stage coach at the head of a two-mile-long parade.

Twenty-four bands participated, colorful with gaily-garbed cowpunchers and calico ponies, and cowgirls in brilliant blouses and sweeping sombreros.

Soviet Industry Must Save From Profits to Aid Labor

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—The Soviet Government directed all industrial enterprises yesterday to set aside 4 per cent of their ordinary net profits for a fund to improve living conditions of the workers.

Fifty per cent of the profits above the annual production plan must go to the fund, to be used principally for housing. Soviet enterprises are permitted to make profits which are used ordinarily for industrial expansion.

so the agricultural toiler cannot retain his enthusiasm for labor on rented land."

Back to 1932's Crisis

Excerpts from leaflets issued by participants in the conspiracy of May 15, 1932, the motives and background of which are very similar to those of the outbreak of Feb: 26, 1936, follow:

"Japanese nation! In the name of the Emperor destroy the existing political parties, which are the common enemy of the nation. Kill the capitalists, punish the arbitrary authorities, kill the sly landowners and the special privileged class. Peasants, workers and the whole nation, defend yourselves and guard your fatherland. Under the leadership of our able and august Emperor we must restore the true soul of our empire. We must institute the principle of self-government. It is necessary to draw in capable people. Complete destruction is necessary for greater reconstruction. We mourn the present situation in Japan. . . . We need not say that we are neither socialists nor extreme nationalists. Arise, people, and restore fallen Japan. . . .

"The Japanese Army and Navy, true to their Emperor, sympathize with the people, who are unjustly injured by cheap politicians and parliamentarians who have sold themselves for money, and by lovers of easy profits. The Japanese Army and Navy, bound body and soul to Bushido, see with indignation the influence of commercial, speculative circles growing to the detriment of national patriotism. The army and navy will come to the aid of the people."

Brounlow Group Tackles Job Of Easing President's Duties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 22—To rescue the President of the United States from what experts in government consider the impossible managerial job now on his hands, is the task to which the reorganization committee recently appointed by President Roosevelt, with Louis Brownlow of Chicago as chairman, has set itself. Its report is to be ready for Congress Jan. 1.

American Presidents are deplorably overworked, say the technicians in Chicago's center of governmental associations. In the course of American history, more and more commissions have been established and made to report directly to him, instead of to some existing department of government.

See Need to Cut

Now it is held necessary to subordinate many of these to the main departments, so that there may be an orderly flow of reports up through them to the President, giving him the information upon which to make his decisions as administrator without requiring him to hear the reports of scores of minor officials.

At the present time, some 70 or 80 officials report directly to the President, it is said. No executive can possibly give the attention he should to that many isolated reports, say experts in management. The International City Manager's Association, which has made extensive studies of this problem of administration both in this country and abroad, holds that not more than 10, and preferably eight department heads should report to any chief executive.

All other officials, they say, should report to major department heads. Similarly, orders given by the Chief Executive should be carried out through a limited number of officials directly responsible to him. The City Managers' Association points out that one of the most successful of their profession, Clarence A. Dykstra, manager of Cincinnati, reduced the 19 departments he inherited from his predecessor to some eight or nine.

President Roosevelt follows the example of seven Presidents in his effort to obtain a simplification of the structure of government, according to one governmental historian here. Ever since 1800 there have been attempts to reduce the burdens placed upon the President. No presidential commission appointed for this purpose has succeeded in getting all its recommendations adopted.

All Succeeded in Part

All have therefore been considered failures. But every commission has succeeded in getting congressional approval for at least a part of its program, and in this sense all have been successful.

The history of this movement shows the great amount of patience needed to improve the structure of government. The first big effort was made after the Civil War. Government got too big during the Civil War and the President lost his direct managerial control of government, although his policy-making powers remained in hand.

Three Presidents after that period made partially successful efforts to simplify the structure of government. Hayes headed a movement which brought all fiscal activities under the Treasury Department.

Under Civil Service

Arthur directed the effort which brought personnel matters under the Civil Service Commission. Wilson endeavored to carry the movement still further, but the World War prevented him. Many new governmental agencies were added to carry on the war and Wilson lost his direct managerial control of government.

Taft attempted to continue the reform. The budget bureau was projected by his administration, in attempt to give the President a complete picture of government expenditures instead of numerous piecemeal reports. It was a sensible proposal, but it took three administrations to get it enacted.

It was accomplished under Harding. Hoover likewise turned his attention to this long-standing problem. The economic crisis interrupted him. Like a war, the depression called for new governmental activities and resulted in multiplying governmental agencies. It left many more officials reporting to the President.

Lake Erie Shoreline Exceeded by That Of Pond Built by TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A vast lake is forming down in the mountains of east Tennessee.

The new Norris Dam near Knoxville is backing up water which will cover 34,200 acres or 53½ square miles. The lake will have a shore line of 705 miles, extending up the Clinch River 72 miles and up the Powell River 56 miles.

The shore line is so long because it will be dipping into coves or spreading out over valley land, depending on the natural contour of the hill country. The coast line of Lake Michigan is 745 miles, only 40 miles longer than that of Norris Lake. Even Lake Erie with a coast line of 657 miles and Lake Ontario with one of 540 miles are considerably larger than Lake Norris will be, though their line is not as long.

Norris Dam itself is the fourth largest dam in the world. It is exceeded in size only by Boulder, in Arizona; Dnieprostroy in Soviet Russia; and Wilson, at Muscle Shoals in Alabama.

New beaches and more public parks are being created along the shore lines. Much has been done along that line in the Norris reservoir section. Wild life will be conserved.

Dutch Architect To Design Large Calcutta Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Designs by a Netherlands artist have been chosen for a huge building containing two cinemas, several restaurants and roof gardens, which is to be erected in Calcutta, India.

The architect whose plans have been chosen is Dr. W. M. Dudok, city architect of Hilversum and well known in the Netherlands for his modern buildings.

The new block at Calcutta is intended as a center of art and recreation. Difficult problems have had to be solved in its design. One of the cinemas, for instance, is to be built over a highway.

ARROW COMPANY
STATIONERS
PRINTERS
ENGRAVERS
Blank Books - Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards
16th and SANSOM STS., PHILADELPHIA

Personal Attention Given to Letters and Church Work
Mason & Mason
Printing
VIRKOTYPING
1721 Ranstead Street, Philadelphia
No Order Too Small
RITTENHOUSE 4731

Pilgrim CERTIFIED SERVICE
DRY CLEANING—Suits, dresses—rugs—domestic and oriental—drapes. First-class workmanship at reasonable rates.
PILGRIM LAUNDRY
PHILADELPHIA
Phone: ROXborough 2091

Koppers Coke
Summer Budget Plan
Pay on Convenient Monthly Terms
Craig Coal
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana Street, Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

STREET LINDER & PROPERT
OPTICIANS
Cameras and Supplies, etc.
20th and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia
Ask for MR. R. KENNEDY

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
5633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Phone Germantown 1025 for demonstration
KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelten Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

STORE YOUR FURS with Furriers . . . . .
For Complete FUR STORAGE Service
Call Pennypacker 0510
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

20 Aristocrat Products
Order Today
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk
Phone: Eve. 1234
SCOTT-POWELL ARISTOCRAT DAIRIES
Philadelphia, Pa.

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'TN AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.

The New Coats rival the Rainbow
Rich Chalk Pastels, high shades that combine equally well with dark spring dresses, or your light summer frocks later on. Featherweight Polo Cloth, 7/8's Length Box Swagger. ROWELL PRICED 22.75
C. A. Rowell
5615-17 GERMANTOWN AVE. PHILADELPHIA

20c a Day Buys a
QUIET MAY OIL BURNER
Generally admitted to be one of the finest and most economical burners ever produced.
Authorized Quiet May Dealer
J. E. KUNKEL
63RD and MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ALLEGHENY 2800
BOULEVARD 2888
See advertisement on back of the Weekly Magazine Section of the April 29 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

From the Villa to The Farm

THE air had not the icy nip of an English spring, yet there was a comfortless chill in the villa's stone hall, high-vaulted rooms, and upward sweep of uncarpeted stairs. Outside the sunshine glittered coldly on the terraced garden, and across the valley a thin streak of snow could be seen on the summit of Monte Morello. The tramontana, that violent northerly wind that blows, as its name indicates, across the mountains, seemed all the colder because it came on a day of brilliant sunshine. The woman working in the garden was used to wind and rain. She laughed as her skirts flew round her, and her dark curls were whipped across her broad tanned cheek. Her baby sat swathed in shawls, a contented bundle in an empty basket, sucking a sugar doll.

"Come and see Signor Cesare at the farm," called my sister from an open window to me in the garden.

"On a day like this, in that long unsheltered lane?" I called back.

"He has sent his little carriage with the hood. We shall be as cozy as birds in a nest," urged my sister.

It sounded tempting, so off we set in the shabby little vehicle where brown leather curtains shielded us from the mischievous wind. The small horse, unkempt but sturdy, took us up the beautiful *Poggio Imperiale* with its gloom of dark cypress trees grown to great age and girth. Leaving the road that leads to San Miniato, we took what was more a lane than a road, winding white with dust, between low stone walls. One slender campanile and a stately stone pine, black against the blue sky, marked our progress. Over the walls we could see low villa-crowned hills, set about with gardens; and olive trees, in the cold wind, showed us their silver underleaf. The fresh green of young corn rose close to the twisted trunks of the olive trees, and would soon reach the silvery boughs above them. Three harvests —the corn, the grape and the olive—were produced, Signor Cesare assured us, from the rich soil.

At the gates of his property our Italian friend met us. He was a little old Florentine, with a leonine head of white curls and a face of Dantesque austerity. He had fought for Garibaldi in his youth, and had suffered imprisonment. Now in his old age he lived contentedly in his *podere* among his vineyards and olive trees. He loved music, and would often spend a morning in the little dark old church playing the organ. His music recalled plaintively the memories of his youth, but in the evening he would play on his violin for the young people to dance. While they rested, he would throw back his head and troll forth a popular Neapolitan ditty.

On the high garden wall of the *podere* hung a mass of banksia roses, yellow and white, and tall oleanders and lemon trees stood on the flagged terrace in earthern pots.

The house, built of brown stone, had once been a small monastery, and still retained a great carved wellhead, some dim frescoes, the stone floors and rounded arches of a cloister. Here sat Signorina Margherita, the Signor's sister, whom he regarded as somewhat "modern." She was many years his junior, but her modernity consisted of little more than riding a bicycle, which simple diversion gave her a refreshing sense of freedom. In an immense straw hat swathed with green gauze, and a short skirt, Signorina Margherita would sail down the winding lane to Florence, there to fill her basket from the market stalls, and to ride blithely in and out of the slow-moving country carts, her skirts flying perilously near the great clumsy wheels. She threatened to do a tour through northern Italy, but so far she had not ventured beyond Pistoia and Prato—towns that she might never have seen but for her iron steed.

In every other way, she pleased Signor Cesare's fastidious taste. With demure gestures, she served us a delicious meal, hiding what dreams of freedom she might cherish beneath a subdued smile and timid glance of fine black eyes. One day she and her brother would return our visit, and spend midday with us at the villa. But on these occasions, although they would arrive in the shabby little cart, the bicycle would be slung behind the leather curtains and a look of intelligence would pass between Signorina and ourselves. For had we not taught her to ride the bicycle, running beside her, and holding her up on either side, as she wabbled slowly down a quiet path in the Cascine, and did we not take pride in our pupil? So, while Signor Cesare took a siesta, she would fly off to Florence to enjoy the pretty little shops on the Ponte Vecchio. And, long before the lamps began to show their blurred flame in the cypress avenue, she would be back at the villa, ready to take her place by her brother's side behind the little rough-coated horse. "A rivederci," she cried with twinkling eyes, as they drove away.

M. A. B.

Figure At Sunset

FIGURE—lithe, silent figure on the hill's green shoulder,
You are a moving bas-relief of twilight tone;
Hailing the winds with face upraised to heaven,
As though some ancient sculptor claimed his own.

You are alone—but what a charmed aloofness,
Tree, bush or bird breaks not the clarity;
Forward your steps, pressing the earth unhampered,
Modeled against a gold immensity.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year . . . $9.00 — Three months . . $2.25
Six months . . . . $4.50 — One month 75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York . . . . . 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago . . . . . Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit . . . . . 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami . . . . . 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis . . . . . 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco . . . . . 624 Market Street
Los Angeles . . . . . 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle . . . . . 824 Skinner Building
London . . . . Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris . . . . . 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva . . . . . 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of

The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Peter Savary, London

THE SMILING SHORES OF STEIN-AM-RHEIN, A SWISS TOWN

STEIN-AM-RHEIN, a Swiss town, is resplendent in medieval beauty. On the river front the ever-moving waters send up luminous reflections to play upon the stately houses. And always there are the ubiquitous colored wooden shutters and chestnut trees, to give shade and hospitality. In the old market-place are gabled houses of gray stone, with carved balconies and rounded Romansch doors; and everywhere baskets of geraniums hang from porches and doorways, taking one back to the fifteenth century. Crowning the Rebbergen heights above perches the ancient Hohenklingen castle. At the quay the smiling faces of the Swiss inhabitants mingle with the more serious features of their German visitors. Impish boys fling themselves like porpoises around the ships, anxious to show their swimming prowess. And rich orchards, undulating pastures and deep woods close at hand invite a longer stay.

Here Lies the Holy Island

SOUTHWARDS from Berwick-on-Tweed, Northumberland, lie miles upon miles of golden sands, covered by the sea at high-water, but when the tide goes out it leaves it a wide, level expanse, which gleams in the sunshine like a field of ripe corn.

Out on this area, some three miles distant from the mainland, lies Holy Island. Like the letter "L" in shape, the northern part is no more than a pile of sand-dunes which have been blown up by the winds as the centuries passed. At the southern end is a little village, a street of low stone-built cottages, curving round at the top of the hill to the church and the ruined abbey of Lindisfarne.

The men are all fishermen. For that sand-swept soil gives but little encouragement to agriculture. A few green fields there are wherein live the cows of the village, and adjoining these, cultivated fields belonging to the farm, flourish amazingly on the very light soil.

Holy Island is best reached at low-water, for then carts can pass over the sands to and from the mainland, and now-a-days motor traffic can cross here also.

There was much more excitement in those earlier days in getting to Lindisfarne, especially if the train were late in arriving at the little way-side station and in consequence departure from the mainland was delayed, for the tide comes in quickly over the level sands. And to make matters more exciting still, it flows in round both the north and south ends of the island at the same time.

Across these three miles of sands a line of directing posts has been erected and at wide intervals "cages," or railed wooden platforms have been firmly built between four strong poles driven deep into the sand. The villagers, from force of habit, "keep an eye" as they say, on these sanctuaries, so that should a traveler be caught by the tide a boat can be sent out to the rescue as soon as there is sufficient depth of water to carry it.

Down at the southern point of Holy Island stand the ruins of Lindisfarne Abbey. Much of it is of sandstone of a warm, lovely color, especially when seen in the glow of the setting sun, but it is a stone that has been much eroded by wind and rain. Many of the stones from the building, some with carvings on them, can be seen in the village, in the structure of the houses, and also in the high garden walls.

The most famous of the abbots who ruled over Lindisfarne was St. Cuthbert. The activities of the abbey were wide-spread, for not only had it vast possessions on the mainland which needed supervision, but teaching and missionary work was organized and carried on up and down the country. Eventually St. Cuthbert craved peace and leisure to think out his many problems. So he departed to the Farne Islands which lie seven miles out from the mainland. There he built himself a cell, and lived in solitude with only birds for companions.

On St. Cuthbert's island, in the Farne group, the eider-ducks, which nestle everywhere, are called St. Cuthbert's ducks. So tame are they that many can be stroked while sitting on their nests. Up and down this stretch of Northumberland coast these ducks are protected with especial care. They can be seen lying out on the rocks at low water, sleeping in the sunshine, or swimming about the harbor in search of food, serene and confident, sure of a friendly welcome wherever they go.

M. G. S. B.

His Genius All Pure Gold

OF ALL great writers since Scott, Dickens is probably the man to whom the world owes most gratitude. No other has caused so many sad hearts to be lifted up in laughter; no other has added so much mirth to the toilsome and perplexed life of men, of poor and rich, of learned and unlearned. "A vast hope has passed across the world," says Alfred de Musset; we may say that with Dickens a happy smile, a joyous laugh, went round this earth. To have made us laugh so frequently, so inextinguishably, so kindly—that is his great good deed. It will be said, and with a great deal of truth, that he has purged us with pity and terror as well as with laughter. But it is becoming plain that his command of tears is less assured than of old, and I cannot honestly regret that some of his pathos—not all, by any means—is losing its charm and its certainty of appeal. Dickens's humour was rarely too obvious; it was essentially personal, original, quaint, unexpected, and his own. . . .

Here, no doubt, is Dickens's *forte*. Here his genius is all pure gold, in his successful studies or inventions of the humorous, of character parts. One literally does not know where to begin or end in one's admiration for this creative power that peopled our fancies with such troops of dear and impossible friends. "Pickwick" comes practically first, and he never surpassed "Pickwick." He was a poor story-teller, and in "Pickwick" he had no story to tell; he merely wandered at adventure in that merrier England which was before railways were. "Pickwick" is the last of the stories of the road that begin in the wandering, aimless, adventurous romances of Greece, or in Petronius Arbiter, and that live with the life of "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote," of "Le Roman Comique," of "Tom Jones" and "Joseph Andrews." . . .

Detached experiences, vagrants of every rank that come and go, as in real life, are all the material of the artist. With such materials Dickens was exactly suited; he was at home on high-road and lane, street and field-path, in inns and yeomen's warm hospitable houses. Never a humour eseaped him, and he had such a wealth of fun and high spirits in these glad days as never any other possessed before. He was not in the least a bookish man, not in any degree a scholar; but Nature taught him, and while he wrote with Nature for his teacher, with men and women for his matter, with diversion for his aim, he was unsurpassable—nay, he was unapproachable.—From "Essays in Little," by ANDREW LANG.

"Open thou mine eyes"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE should give full regard to the disturbing news of the world as it is laid before us day by day, we might well wonder at humanity's plight. We might well think that confusion seems rampant in local, national, and international affairs. Every day sees differing methods of solution brought forward, but the problems still loom large and forbidding.

Such predicaments are as old as humanity itself. The Bible records show how bitter were the struggles of earlier peoples, striving to lift themselves above oppression, famine, pestilence, and woe of every sort. The records also show that those nations which turned to God and faithfully obeyed divine law were rewarded; while others, following their mortal impulses, and manifesting fear, hate, greed, and the like, were invariably losers.

It can be safely said that every individual, in every state, every nation, must eventually learn the truth about God. It must be learned that He who created all is Love; that He is Life; that His will constitutes the only law, the law of Love. Rightly directed study of the Bible will lead to a knowledge of God as He is, and will guide to the sure solution of every human problem.

Christian Science has brought to humanity the final and complete revelation of Truth, a revelation so lucid, so certainly demonstrable, that students of this Science all over the civilized world are bringing into their own experience, as well as into the lives of others, better and finer modes of thinking and living, more of happiness and health, more of peace and plenty. This is being done through practical application of the God-inspired laws, maxims, and exhortations spread upon the pages of the Bible and interpreted in this age by Christian Science. No earnest, unprejudiced seeker for Truth who will study the Bible, guided by the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, can fail to achieve similar results. In this textbook there is included a Glossary which contains, Mrs. Eddy tells us (p. 579), "the metaphysical interpretation of Bible terms, giving their spiritual sense, which is also their original meaning."

There are times when certain beautiful and familiar Bible passages yield new and larger lessons when illuminated by interpretations found in the divinely inspired textbook. In Psalms (119:18) is recorded a singularly beautiful prayer: "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." How much of humility, how much of faith, how much of deep understanding of God, is included in this brief verse! When the Psalmist prayed thus, he perhaps knew he need not petition that "wondrous things" be brought to pass. He may have recognized that God's work is finished and complete. Through Christian Science we learn that the great need is for truer vision, through which the "wondrous things" are revealed as ever present, and so are brought into tangible experience. A seeming lack of any good means that in this respect we have failed to realize good as actually at hand.

How can we meet this temptation to doubt the omnipresence of divine Love? Our need is for right beholding, by turning to God, humbly and confidently praying, "Open thou mine eyes." Consulting the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 586), we find the following metaphysical definition: "EYES. Spiritual discernment,—not material but mental." In substance, then, the Psalmist prayed to God to open, to expand, his spiritual discernment, that he might better perceive how wondrously good is the divine law of Love.

The problems which confront many of us today are basically the same as those which harassed the people of the Psalmist's time. Also, the method of solving them and the final results must be the same, for the ceaseless change of mortal customs and the passage of time in no way affect the operation of God's immutable law.

Do we seem to need much that is deemed necessary for normal living; proper food and clothing; health, friends, right environment? May we not safely assume that God has left no need unsupplied? May we not pray as did the Psalmist that our "eyes" be opened, that we may attain spiritual discernment? Mrs. Eddy assures us (*ibid.*, p. 13) that "if our petitions are sincere, we labor for what we ask; and our Father, who seeth in secret, will reward us openly."

As we study the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, and pray for guidance, our vision is lifted to spiritual heights and we perceive that the real man exists as the full expression of God, divine Mind, and never lacks any good. As our "eyes" behold this truth, as it becomes our firm conviction, it enriches our present experience. We realize with joy that supply is ample, that friends are on every side, and unlimited opportunity right at hand. All this has always been true, but we did not "see." We needed to ask God to open our eyes. Finding our prayer answered, we indeed "behold wondrous things."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Öppna mina ögon"

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

OM VI obetingat skulle fästa avseende vid de oroande världsnyheter, som dagligen rullas upp för oss, må vi väl undra över mänsklighetens svåra belägenhet. Vi må väl tänka, att förvirring synes gripa omkring sig i lokala, nationella och internationella angelägenheter. Varje dag se vi olika förslag framläggas till lösande av problemen, men dessa äro alltjämt överhängande, stora och förskräckande.

Sådana förhållanden äro lika gamla som mänskligheten själv. Bibelns berättelser visa, vilka bittra strider forna tiders folk hade att utkämpa i sin strävan att höja sig ur förtryck, hungersnöd, pest och elände av alla slag. Dessa berättelser visa också, att de folk, som vände sig till Gud och troget lydde den gudomliga lagen, fingo sin belöning, under det att andra, som följde sina dödliga impulser och gåvo uttryck åt fruktan, hat, girighet och dylikt, utan undantag misslyckades.

Det kan tryggt sägas, att varje människa i varje stat, inom varje folkslag, slutligen måste lära känna sanningen om Gud. Vi måste lära oss, att Han som skapat allt är Kärlek; att Han är Liv; att Hans vilja utgör den enda lagen, Kärlekens lag. Ett rätt inriktat studium av Bibeln för fram till kunskapen om Gud, sådan Han är, och leder till en säker lösning av varje mänskligt problem.

Kristen Vetenskap har bringat mänskligheten den slutliga och fullständiga uppenbarelsen av Sanningen, en uppenbarelse så klar, så säkert bevisbar, att de som studera denna Vetenskap över hela den civiliserade världen i sin egen erfarenhet såväl som i andra människors liv införa ett bättre och ädlare sätt att tänka och leva, mer lycka och hälsa, mer frid och fullhet. Detta sker genom att de praktiskt tillämpa de av Gud inspirerade lagar, grundsatser och uppmaningar, som återfinnas på Bibelns blad och som i denna tidsålder tolkats av Kristen Vetenskap. Ingen allvarlig, fördomsfri sökare efter Sanningen, som studerar Bibeln med ledning av Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] av Mary Baker Eddy, kan undgå att nå liknande resultat. I denna lärobok finnes även en ordförteckning, "Glossary", som enligt vad Mrs. Eddy säger oss (sid. 579) innehåller "den metafysiska tolkningen av bibliska uttryck och återgiver deras andliga innebörd, vilken även är deras ursprungliga betydelse".

Stundom händer det, att vissa vackra och välbekanta bibelställen skänka oss nya och större lärdomar, när de belysas av de tolkningar, som givas i denna gudomligt inspirerade lärobok. I Psaltaren (119:18) återgives en sällsynt vacker bön: "Öppna mina ögon, så att jag kan skåda undren i din lag". Hur mycken ödmjukhet, hur mycken tro, hur mycken djup förståelse av Gud innefattas icke i denna korta vers! När psalmisten bad på detta sätt, visste han måhända, att han icke behövde bönfalla om att "undren" måtte ske. Han hade kanske insett, att Guds verk är fullbordat och fullständigt. Genom Kristen Vetenskap lära vi, att vad vi mest behöva är ett rättare seende, varigenom "undren" uppenbaras såsom alltid närvarande och vi sålunda faktiskt få erfara dem. En skenbar brist på något gott, vad det vara må, visar, att vi i detta hänseende ej lyckats göra klart för oss, att det goda är förhanden.

Hur skola vi kunna bemöta frestelsen att tvivla på den gudomliga Kärlekens allnärvaro? Vad vi behöva är att se på ett rätt sätt genom att vända oss till Gud och ödmjukt och med förtroende bedja: "Öppna mina ögon". Då vi rådfråga "Glossary" i *Science and Health* (sid. 586), finna vi följande metafysiska definition: "ÖGON. Andlig urskillning—icke materiell utan mental". Psalmisten bad alltså i huvudsak, att Gud skulle öppna, vidga, hans andliga urskillning, så att han bättre skulle kunna fatta, hur underbart god Kärlekens gudomliga lag är.

De problem, som många av oss i denna dag stå inför, äro i grunden desamma, som de vilka oroade människorna på psalmistens tid. Likaså måste sättet att lösa dem och de slutliga resultaten vara desamma, ty de oavlåtliga förändringarna i de dödligas vanor såväl som tidens gång inverka icke det ringaste på verksamheten i Guds orubbliga lag.

Förefaller det som om vi saknade mycket av det som anses nödvändigt för ett normalt liv: ordentlig föda och kläder, hälsa, vänner och en rätt omgivning? Kunna vi icke tryggt förutsätta, att Gud icke lämnat något behov obeaktat? Kunna vi icke såsom psalmisten bedja, att våra "ögon" må öppnas, så att vi må vinna andlig urskillning? Mrs. Eddy försäkrar oss (*ib.*, sid. 13), att "om våra böner äro uppriktiga, sträva vi efter det vi bedja om; och vår Fader, som ser i det fördolda, skall vedergälla oss uppenbarligen".

Då vi studera Bibeln och Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok och bedja om ledning, lyftes vår blick till andliga höjder, och vi urskilja, att den verkliga människan existerar såsom Guds, det gudomliga Sinnets, fullständiga uttryck och aldrig lider brist på något gott. I den mån våra "ögon" skåda denna sanning, i den mån den blir vår fasta övertygelse, gör den vår nuvarande erfarenhet rikare. Vi inse med glädje, att våra tillgångar äro rikliga, att vi hava vänner runt omkring oss och att obegränsade möjligheter äro inom räckhåll. Allt detta har alltid varit sant, men vi "sågo" det icke. Vi behövde bedja Gud öppna våra ögon. Då vi finna vår bön besvarad, få vi förvisso "skåda undren".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

One Thinks of Home

LOOKING from my home on any clear night I see the horizon illumined for many miles with a glowing radiance. The light from a hundred thousand street lamps, gay advertisements, cinema façades, flood-lit buildings, traffic of all descriptions, and little front windows where the blinds are not drawn, mingles in the sky to form a brilliant halo over the great metropolis.

When Columbus first saw the vast estuary of the Orinoco he said: "No such river as that flows from an island. That mighty torrent must drain the waters of a continent." So also the "lights o' London" proclaim afar the existence of no mean city. This zenith-touching glow leaps from no humble hamlet, no country village; it is the gilded crown of a mighty capital, proud of its ancient heritage, conscious of power and prestige that reach to the ends of the earth.

For this London, set as a rare and rich jewel amid the garden of England, has, through long centuries of effort and conflict, struggle and victory, and the labour of many builders, become the strategic centre of the world. Growing up upon the banks of a wide and deep tidal river, eminently suited for a world port, protected by the sea and a powerful fleet from the invasion of foreign armies, fostering learning, cultivating the arts, cherishing freedom, absorbing the refugees from foreign tyrannies, spreading ever farther abroad in a multitude of varied enterprises, it has achieved a world influence of the first magnitude. From this ganglia of nerves, political, financial, commercial, and religious, impulses go out to the remotest habitations of man, affecting the lives and destinies of countless millions.

The capital of the greatest empire this world has ever known, beside which the empires of Babylon, Medo-Persia, Greece, and Rome dwindle into insignificance, London occupies a position unique in the annals of history. Towards this city the peoples of the British Commonwealth of Nations turn with an affection unequalled even by the love of the Jews for old Jerusalem. To colonists in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, Kenya Colony, and the numerous British territories and protectorates around the globe, the thought of London brings a softening of the heart and a moistening of the eyes as when one thinks of home.

To London these scattered millions of the British race look for guidance, inspiration and protection. They may indeed find fault at times with its leadership and criticize its policies, but when wrath is past, respect and love remain.—ARTHUR S. MAXWELL, in "Discovering London." (London: Skeffington.)

Dandelions

SUDDENLY, unheralded,
there bursts upon the world
petaled gold.

M. E. G.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, blue morocco paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00
Edition de luxe, [illegible] or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Library Edition, cloth $2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

NECKWEAR
from Maker to Wearer
Hand-made, deluxe, all silk neckwear — some of the world's fine patterns only $1. Sold only through representatives. Additional representatives wanted. Write for free 24-page book
C. E. Zimmerman
207-215 North Michigan Ave., Chicago

SAVE with SAFETY
Let your Savings EARN 3½%
with a FEDERAL supervised institution
Each account insured up to $5000.
Easy to withdraw money.
Exempt from normal Federal and State income taxes.
Last dividend 3½%.
BANK BY MAIL.
Phone, write or call for full particulars.
Phone Col. 7020
HARVARD FEDERAL Savings and Loan Asso.
378 Washington St.
DORCHESTER, MASS.

Come down for the Horse Show (May 12-16)
AND LIVE AT
CHALFONTE HADDON HALL
AT THESE beachfront hotels you may give free rein to fine living during the Atlantic City Horse Show. Superb food. Spacious rooms. Long Ocean Decks. The Show Ring is just a nice stroll up the Boardwalk. You'll be surprised at how little it costs to stay at these fashionable hotels. Christian Science church in our block.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

Control of Relief By States Urged To Cut Expenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—Adoption of a relief program placing responsibility for administration on state and local governments would save the Federal Government nearly $3,500,000,000 a year and would not add to the burden states and localities are now carrying, the National Economy League declared in a statement April 20.

In favoring the return of administration of relief to the states, the league is following in the footsteps of Republicans in Congress, the United States Conference of Mayors and the American Association of Social Workers, all of whom have urged a similar policy in recent months.

Federal Relief—What Next?

The change in the method of handling the relief problem was advanced by John C. Gebhart, director of research for the league in a study entitled "Federal Relief — What Next?" Under his proposal, the Federal Government would make grants to states on a 50-50 or other equitable basis. The states would have the responsibility for administration, and with the local subdivisions would determine the form of relief to be given the needy—direct home relief, work relief, or a combination of the two.

Mr. Gebhart estimated that the cost of the proposed program would range from $960,000,000 to $1,365,000,000 a year, the federal share ranging from $480,000,000 to $682,000,000 a year. The smaller of the two totals would apply if the outlay were confined to home relief only; the larger figure would cover the cost of home relief and work relief, he explained.

AAA and Sharecroppers

Meanwhile from the Works Progress Administration came another study showing that the federal burden of caring for sharecroppers in the South had not been lightened appreciably by the payment of AAA benefits.

The report, made by Dr. Harold Hoffsomer, FERA supervisor of rural research in Alabama, said "sharecroppers had profited little financially from the AAA payments, since in 60 per cent of the cases the bulk of the money received had passed on to the landlords."

Approximately 80 per cent of the landlords surveyed want their tenants to be placed on relief rolls and in more than 30 per cent of the cases actually assisted them to secure relief, the report showed.

Rebels Raid Towns Crying 'Viva Calles'

MEXICO, D. F., April 22 (AP)—The name of Mexico's ousted "strong man," former President Calles, echoed in the State of Vera Cruz today in the wake of violence that brought the death of one schoolmaster, mutilation of another and the burning of three schoolhouses.

Seventy armed rebels, shouting "Viva Calles," and "Viva Christ the King," swooped down upon the isolated towns of Eitepequez, Buenavista and Pochotita last night and burned their public schools before soldiers chased them back into the hills.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
BROOKS ENGLISH HATS
These hats are made to our special order in England...on our own blocks. They are closely felted from the choicest rabbit's fur and hand-finished with unusual care. It takes about fifty per cent more time to make them than it takes to make ordinary hats...and with average wear, they last just about twice as long. The range of colors and styles presents a wide choice.
$8 and $10
ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK
NEWBURY COR. BERKELEY STREET · BOSTON

Interior Department Plans Studios for Bureau Talks

Radio Comment

"Uncle Sam" has grown increasingly radio-minded as is shown by the radio studios planned in the new Department of the Interior Building in Washington.

Already several departments and bureaus are sponsors of radio programs on the networks. Among these are the Department of Education's "Answer Me This" and "Do You Know?" periods, heard once a week, and the "Treasure Trails," promotion programs of the National Parks service heard every Saturday over an NBC network.

The idea of the studios seems to be to enable the government officials to be heard with convenience from one of their buildings rather than journeying to the National Press Club Building or the Earle Building in downtown Washington, where the National and Columbia studios are located. The studios will be for specialized government bureau talks and will not be utilized for political purposes.

The studios were provided by special funds set aside by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Ickes is drawing upon the Department of Education and the recently established WPA Radio Workshop for technical information and advice.

Plans call for a large studio for presentations and a small studio for speakers, with all the necessary control rooms, equipment, transcription turntables and the miscellany that makes up a modern radio equipment. There will be a reception room and offices for government officials engaged in radiocasting. The studios, it is assumed, will be made available not only to the Department of the Interior but also to other government departments as well.

Some apprehension among the professional radiocasters has been expressed lest the studios are the beginning of government-operated radio. Indeed, if one regards the increasing trend toward government ownership of radio frequencies and the agitation for more educational time, it would seem as though this move was the opening gun.

It has been known for some time, however, that the Government wished to set up a shortwave service for the diplomatic corps scattered in a number of world capitals. The Government has reserved a substantial block of shortwaves for itself, and these might be utilized for the purposes of diplomatic communication. The State Department has launched a project for promoting shortwave radiocasts to Latin America under the auspices possibly of the Pan American Union.

The Federal Radio Workshop, which was organized by Secretary Ickes and John W. Studebaker under a $75,000 grant of WPA funds, has done much through the national network programs to modify the feeling that government programs must be dull.

Timetable Arranged for Voyage of Queen Mary

Completely "wired for sound," the new British liner Queen Mary will be "spread" upon American networks during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York, beginning May 27. The Columbia Broadcasting System, for instance, is sending announcer Don Ball and a crew of engineers to put the liner on CBS networks. In all, 10 programs will be relayed.

The departure of the liner will be programmed at 9:15 a. m., Eastern Daylight Time, Wednesday, May 27. The ship's entrance into the English Channel will be radiocast at 10:15 a. m., while the first night festivities on board will be transmitted at 7 p. m. on the first day.

On May 28 there will be a program from the Queen Mary at 7 p. m., Eastern Daylight Time, and on May 29 there will be three programs. The first program will be a microphone tour of the ship at 3:15 p. m. Other programs will be heard at 7 and 7:45 p. m. At 7 p. m. on both May 30 and 31 there will be interviews with people on board and reports of the progress of the voyage. On June 1, the time of the expected arrival in New York, there will be ship and shore coverage on the CBS network.

More Time Yet Precedes Coming of Television

Discussing television tests scheduled for June or July from atop the Empire State Building by the Radio Corporation of America, Ray V. Sutliffe, radio magazine editor, stated: "Commercial television is not just 'around the corner,' or even down the next street, and when it does come, it will not make radio receivers obsolete which then will be in use.

"It seems almost certain that when commercial television comes, the regular receivers will be adaptable for use as the audio element of the complete television receiving equipment.

"Neither RCA nor any other responsible company building television transmitters is convinced that it has perfected a device for aerial transmission of images. Completion of the first commercial step will take many months, with 25 receivers in the hands of engineers within a 25-mile radius of the Empire State Building."

After citing a list of specific legal, commercial and technical hurdles yet to be vaulted, Mr. Sutliffe added:

"This does not mean that television is a hopeless mirage. All these problems will be solved. But not this year or the next."

German Shortwave Call List Compiled

The introduction of experimental shortwave transmissions has recently increased the number of wavelengths operated by Germany, and the new wavelengths have brought numerous requests for verification reports.

The German shortwave stations have issued a survey notifying listeners that all wavelengths used for radio transmissions commence their call letters with "DJ." Those wavelengths used by Germany for point-to-point transmissions with other broadcasting stations commence their call letters with "DZ."

The shortwave list is as follows:

Call	Meters	Meg	Zone
DJE	16.89	17.76	East-Asia
DJR	19.56	15.34	South-Asia
DJQ	19.63	15.28	East-Asia
DJB	19.74	15.20	South and East-Asia
DJL	19.85	15.11	South-Asia
DJP	25.31	11.85	Africa
DJO	25.43	11.79	Africa
DJD	25 49	11.77	Africa & No. America
DJA	31.38	9.56	East-Asia & So. Amer.
DJN	31.45	9.54	East & South-Asia and Central America
DJM	49.35	6.07	North America
DJC	49.83	6.02	Africa and No. America

Emden at Baltimore Arouses Hostility

BALTIMORE, Md., April 22 (AP)—The German cruiser Emden, bound here for a 10-day "good will" visit, faced yesterday a reception of mixed hostility and cordiality.

The Emden, stopped overnight in mid-Chesapeake Bay. Officers and crew celebrated Adolf Hitler's birthday April 20. The ship came up the harbor to dock in the wake of the following developments:

City policemen were ordered on 12-hour duty for the duration of the cruiser's visit, and a "riot" squad of 300 men was detailed to the vicinity of the dock.

The American Legion's state commander, Charles S. Houck Jr., reversed a decision to have the legion participate in the vessel's welcome.

The Baltimore anti-Nazi committee, heading the hostile groups, decided to go ahead with its mass demonstration at the Emden's pier, despite police refusal to issue a permit.

Peace Is Restored In Labor Dispute At San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22 (AP)—More than 1600 longshoremen were ordered to work ships today with settlement of a week-long dispute betwen the union dock workers and employers.

Waiting at the docks were 30 vessels, tied up since the controversy started.

Agreement on a peace plan came after a conference between waterfront employers and officials of the district and local International Longshoremen's Association.

M. C. Closs, federal arbitrator who presided, told the disputants that if he were to arbitrate future troubles, obedience must be promised. It was.

Under the agreement, the 1934 arbitration award which followed a bitter coastwise maritime strike, is re-established as a basis for relations between longshoremen and the waterfront employers, who resume contact they broke with the I. L. A. last week.

In addition, the longshoremen, headed by Harry Bridges, agreed to continue at work pending settlement of future disputes and if necessary to work "hot cargo"—cargo previously handled by nonunion labor.

"In the interest of peace, we are ready to resume work on the word of Judge Sloss that it will be under the 1934 award," said Mr. Bridges.

Employers reserved comment on the agreement, and none was forthcoming from Maritime Federation of the Pacific, whose action in listing the Grace liner Santa Rosa as "unfair" led to the longshoremen's dispute here.

Longshoremen, who are affiliated with the federation, refused to unload the vessel, focal point in a controversy over hiring union seamen on the east coast.

A deadlock between the I. L. A. and the employers existed for several days. Each accused the other of prolonging the dispute. Meanwhile, the Santa Rosa sailed to San Pedro, and other lines diverted ships from troubled San Francisco docks.

Frequent controversies have marked the waterfront situation here since the big strike of 1934, after which the longshoremen were granted increased wages, shorter hours and joint operation of the hiring hall, formerly controlled by the employers.

Time of Radiocast Over WLW Changed

OWING to the changeover to daylight saving time the radiocast on Christian Science, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for Ohio, over Station WLW, Cincinnati, Sunday, April 26, has been changed. The radiocast will be heard from 9 to 9:30 a. m., eastern standard time, instead of at 8 a. m., as formerly announced.

WLW operates on a frequency of 700 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 428 meters, with a power of 500,000 watts, the greatest amount of power employed by any radio station in the United States. The programs will also be relayed over WLW's shortwave transmitter W8XAL on a frequency of 6.06 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 49 meters.

Both Harvard Experts, But How They Differ On Views on New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22 — Two erstwhile Harvard professors were in Washington over the week end on rival sides of the political fence.

Harold J. Laski, former teacher in Harvard and now professor at the school of Economics, London University, called on President Roosevelt during the week end at the White House. He is a warm sympathizer with the New Deal.

Thomas Nixon Carver, Harvard professor emeritus, is in Washington also. He is on the Republican brain trust.

Professors Laski and Carver taught government and economics at Cambridge at the same time immediately after the war. Students who studied under them had difficulty in recognizing the same courses, so different was their viewpoint. Their nearest approach to agreement was on free trade. Mr. Laski was an intimate of Prof. Felix Frankfurter, who has supplied many young Brain Trusters to the New Deal. His trip to America is believed to have included the offering of an honorary degree to Mr. Justice Cardozo, from London University, which will be bestowed this summer. The justice has consistently sided with the New Deal minority in the 15 split decisions, nine of them six-to-three.

Professor Laski's past writings have backed the New Deal, but attacked the spoils system.

TRAVEL-WISE VISITORS TO NEW YORK PREFER THE GOVERNOR CLINTON

● Travelers who know their New York make a habit of stopping with us. To some, it's because this is New York's newest hotel. They show a preference toward the "easy-to-get-to" location, while others come simply because of the reputation for hospitality we have earned. Here, all agree, they find the squarest dollar-for-dollar hotel value obtainable in the city.
1200 ROOMS $3.00 up
each with private bath . . . circulating ice-water . . . radio and servidor.
P.S. The popular-priced Governor Clinton Grill is a favorite rendezvous of the knowing.
HOTEL Under Knott Management
GOVERNOR CLINTON
7th AVENUE at 31st STREET
Opposite Penn Station
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHEVROLET

DRIVE IT !
and drive home to yourself this truth:
It's FIRST in its field because it's
the only complete low-priced car

NEW PERFECTED YDRAULIC BRAKES
(Double-Acting, Self-Articulating)
the safest and smoothest ever developed
SOLID STEEL one-piece TURRET TOP
a crown of beauty, a fortress of safety
HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE
giving even better performance with even less gas and oil
GENERAL MOTORS INSTALLMENT PLAN—MONTHLY PAYMENTS TO SUIT YOUR PURSE
CHEVROLET FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION
Scores of thousands of people in all parts of the country have found that seeing is believing and driving is knowing that the new 1936 Chevrolet is the only complete low-priced car!
To take the wheel of this beautiful car—to test its many exclusive quality features—is to obtain conclusive proof of the following facts:
Its New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes and Solid Steel Turret Top Body make it the safest car in its price range, and, in fact, the safest car that money can buy.
Its Improved Gliding Knee-Action Ride* and Genuine Fisher No Draft Ventilation give comfort beyond compare on all roads and in all weather.
Its High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine—the same type of engine that is employed in world-champion power boats, airplanes and racing cars—gives combined power and economy without equal.
And Shockproof Steering* makes Chevrolet the easiest of all cars to drive, which will mean a great deal to you on those long trips you are planning this summer.
Drive the new Chevrolet for 1936 and drive home to yourself these truths. We'll be glad to have you do this, without the slightest obligation, any time you wish. Make it today!
CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION
IN NEW TURRET TOP BODIES
the most beautiful and comfortable bodies ever created for a low-priced car
IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE*
the smoothest, safest ride of all
SHOCKPROOF STEERING*
making driving easier and safer than ever before
ALL THESE FEATURES AT CHEVROLET'S LOW PRICES
$495 AND UP. List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Michigan. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is $20 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, $20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. A General Motors Value.

Curley Beat in Fight on Highway Fund; B. & A. Wins $575,000 Land Suit Verdict

Boston Today

Curley Loses Road Fund Fight

Republican lines in the House of Representatives held solidly today to soundly trounce Governor Curley's efforts to boost the Ways and Means Committee's highway maintenance recommendation by $1,600,000.

This was the largest single item involved in the Governor's budget (except the $9,000,000 bond issue) and the Governor and his cohorts extended every effort to have it passed. Because of the failure, observers were quick to herald the end of Curley domination over the Legislature and Republican leaders were in obvious glee over the outcome, especially since even the Republican inclined press had virtually conceded defeat.

Debate over the measure was marked by opposing arguments of Representatives Paul J. McDonald, speaking for the Governor, and Representative Christian A. Herter, youthful leader of the Governor's Republican opposition. When the smoke of battle had cleared the roll call disclosed the Republicans had triumphed by the 11-vote majority of 114 to 103.

The Governor in his budget asked for $4,600,000 for highway maintenance and repairing. The Ways and Means Committee cut this to $3,000,000.

Observers pointed out that highway building is a prolific source of jobs for patronage and that such expenditures also open ways for exchange of favors. For this reason it was predicted that the Governor's forces would strive to have the cut restored.

Possibly for the same reason, the Ways and Means Committee made its deepest cut in this particular item. It was clear from the outset that here lay a principal battleground for this session of the Legislature.

Last week the Republicans held a caucus, pledged themselves to uphold this highway cut and other recommendations of the Ways and Means Committee. Yesterday Governor Curley invited all Democratic legislators to luncheon at the City Club and exhorted them to support his budget. Both sides made overtures to doubtful members of the opposition, but both lines held fairly steady. Today's outcome was decided by the fact that there are a few more Republicans than Democrats in the lower House.

Representative McDonald pleaded today that the money should be spent on the highways in order that driving might be made more pleasant for the motorists who contribute some $17,000,000 a year in taxes in Massachusetts. Representative Herter in rebuttal pointed out that it was a Democratic Governor who started the policy of transferring portions of the gasoline tax to other uses.

Rules Making By Courts Urged

Biggest concern of Massachusetts judges in conduct of their courts is the fact that the legislature makes most of their rules. Modes, needs, and calenders change, but the legislative mills grind slowly and court procedure lags. This irks judges who see no reason why Justicia shouldn't bob her hair and come up to date.

Before the legislative committee on the judiciary today appeared A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard and presently chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Committee on Judicial Procedure. He supported the recommendation of the special recess commission appointed during the last session to study the courts of the Commonwealth.

Said Dr. Lowell:

"The committee on judicial procedure of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is convinced that to grant the courts the power to establish their own rules of practice and procedure will more than anything else promote their efficiency. Today the courts are operating largely under procedural statutes originally enacted three quarters of a century ago. Where the courts are thus restricted, it is difficult to hold them accountable for results.

"The special commission, authorized by last year's Legislature to investigate the judicial system, in a strongly worded report, recommends this grant of rule-making power in so far as it affects the supreme and judicial courts. The commission states that one reason for the failure to provide a more efficient administration of justice in this Commonwealth lies in the fact that the Legislature and the judiciary have divided the responsibility for the regulation of judicial pleading and practice. It has been increasingly manifest that this cleavage of authority has seriously hampered the simplification of existing rules.

"The commission further points out that at present there is a wide diversity of opinion, even among the most prominent legal minds, of the state as to the exact jurisdiction of the courts and the Legislature on the question of rule-making. It wisely concludes that the judiciary of its very nature is best equipped to determine the efficacy of the various rules of court.

"The committee believes that no well organized business could tolerate the situation which exists in our courts today where the responsibility for rule-making is divided between the Legislature and the judiciary. It is universal business practice to delegate full responsibility to certain officers and to hold them accountable for result. This in brief is what is proposed by the commission.

"The Committee on Judicial Procedure believes that the change proposed by the commission is imminently wise, is in accordance with sensible principles of administration and will increase not only the speed but also the practical attainment of justice."

[Problems of delayed court action, page 11.]

Colleges Hold Peace Strikes

With students of the region generally aroused over thought of impending war, several New England colleges today participated in peace "strikes" to vividly illustrate their opposition to armed conflict.

In Boston the strike was featured by an address at Simmons College delivered by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, and at Harvard by a meeting in College Hall at which Dean A. Chester Hanford spoke. The meetings were marked by orderliness and absence of student horseplay which featured some campus activity during the strike a year ago.

At Dartmouth, classes were dismissed while the 1200 students heard Prof. Broadus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins assert that war would never be eliminated until the economic forces making for war were eliminated. This outcome he did not believe possible under capitalism.

Smith College students heard Prof. Ramon Guthrie of Dartmouth, and at Mount Holyoke students organized themselves as the "Unemployed Following Future Wars," a companion organization to the Veterans of Future Wars, formed last month at Princeton.

B. & A. Wins Suit Against the State

Judgment against the Metropolitan District Commission of $575,000 plus $36,000 interest was awarded the Boston & Albany Railroad and its lessee, the New York Central lines, by Judge Edward F. Hanify in Suffolk Superior Court today.

The case involves taking of 20½ miles of track between New Salem and Belchertown. The land is needed for the Ware-Swift River water diversion project.

The State contended that the M. D. C. did not obtain the permission of the Executive Council before entering the contract for taking the tracks.

Mayor Rejects

Mayor [illegible] returned with his disapproval and without signature the order adopted by City Council granting a petition of the Medway-Dedham Bus Lines Inc. for a license to run buses from the Dedham line to Park Square.

Explaining his rejection, the Mayor said that while granting the permit would effect only the Spring street line at present the loss to the Boston Elevated would amount to $15,000 a year.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Forecast for Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, slightly cooler, with lowest temperatures in the middle or lower 30's tonight, possibly with frost in susceptible places; Thursday fair; warmer by Friday; moderate westerly winds.

Maine: Fair, slightly cooler on the south coast tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire: Fair, cooler in the south portion tonight; Thursday fair.

Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds over the north portion, and fresh northwest and north winds over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	70	Minneapolis	28	42
Bermuda	66	72	New Orleans	66	78
Chicago	32	34	New York	36	78
Denver	42	60	Norfolk	46	84
Helena	42	66	Philadelphia	40	84
Jacksonville	66	80	St. Louis	34	48
Kansas City	36	52	San Francisco	58	64
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	40	86
Miami	74	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 22.
B—Maximum, April 21.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:53 p. m.; height, 11.9 feet
Thursday, 12:30 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet

Light all vehicles at 7:03 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer — Posters of School Children for "Be Kind to Animals" Week

Welfare Coal Record Challenged

Complaints from welfare recipients of coal that would not burn, of teamsters charging $1 to $1.50 for upstairs delivery, of delays in deliveries often running into weeks today augmented the files of the Boston Finance Commission in the continued public hearing involving coal deliveries by four companies under contract to the city.

Turning to the welfare department for an answer to these charges, Commissioner Robert Robinson called upon Miss Margaret Quinn, who has been in charge of welfare complaints. At the end of a series of questions he demanded:

"Are you trying to cover up the coal companies?"

Mr. Robinson's query was occasioned by Miss Quinn's frequent lapses of memory concerning the complaints and what he construed as evasive answers to questions on the companies' reactions to her reports on delayed deliveries. The witness said the coal companies dispatched coal immediately upon receiving her reports and that the companies refunded the money collected from their patrons by drivers.

"Did you see them give the money back?" demanded Robinson. "No."

"Was the money returned in every instance?" "So far as I know."

"Did you receive specific knowledge that the money was returned?" "In two or three cases."

Mr. Robinson interjected: "First you said the money was returned; now you say it was returned to your knowledge in only two or three cases. Are you trying to cover up the coal companies?"

Some 25 welfare recipients appearing at today's session in the City Hall retailed stories of dire suffering through the winter, of drivers trying to terrorize communities by verbal abuse into paying them extra for delivery.

Where these payments were refused, deliveries were denid, according to the witnesses.

Social workers from all parts of the city corroborated the testimony of welfare recipients with specific instances of delayed deliveries of "heatless coal" and other abuses complained of.

Short weight was a recurring complaint. Drivers were charged with leaving eight 100-pound bags instead of the authorized 10 allowed persons on welfare. They were accused of demanding the signatures of welfare recipients before they would start unloading, thereby providing a loophole for short-weight deliveries.

Fred McKen, a 69-year-old disabled person, living in the South End, testified that he had no money to pay a driver for carrying coal up two flights of stairs—so the driver dumped the coal in an open cellar next door.

Up to the time the Babcock Coal Company took over the city contract two years ago, he said, coal deliveries were made regularly to him on the third floor of his dwelling without charge.

Schools Jobs Case Goes Over to June

Trial of Frederick F. Carroll and Robert T. Brown on charges of alleged job selling in the Boston schools was postponed until June, today, by Judge John M. Gibbs in Suffolk Superior Court after Carroll's attorney, William R. Scharton, had argued for four motions which would take the case out of the hands of Judge David F. Dillon. Judge Dillon, according to Mr. Scharton, had prejudiced the chances of the two defendants by remarks made from the bench yesterday.

Immediately after the motion for postponement had been granted, Attorney Scharton withdrew the other three.

Judge Gibbs also announced that he might hear the case himself; that it was extremely doubtful that Judge Dillon would hear it, and that the trial will be held without interruption.

During the course of his argument, Mr. Scharton declared that Judge Dillon's accusation that Dr. Charles Edward Mackey, prominent member of the Boston school committee, had given false testimony would preclude the possibility of getting a fair jury. The implication, he said, was that Carroll and Brown were in cahoots with Dr. Mackey, who was "branded as a liar" by Judge Dillon.

Mr. Scharton declared that he was convinced Judge Dillon meant what he said.

"To go on trial at the present time would be stepping into the lion's cage," Mr. Scharton declared, "because of the intemperate comments of the learned justice—perhaps unintentional but nevertheless, said."

Judge Dillon has disqualified himself and ought to feel embarrassed to have Dr. Mackey appear before him, Mr. Scharton asserted.

Launching out into more general themes, he attacked the jury system, declaring that less than half the jurors know what the judges say in their charges. He pointed out that the Supreme Court has set aside the verdicts of juries in a great many cases.

Mr. Scharton said he was sure that the district attorney's office had investigated all the jurors in the case before hand. He admitted that he did not see anything wrong with this sort of activity and that he would have done it himself excepting that if he had, he would have been up for obstructing justice.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, who argued briefly in referring to the attack upon jury trials, reminded Mr. Scharton that a jury-waived trial could easily be secured.

Mr. Scharton's four motions were substantially as follows:

1. To disqualify Judge Dillon because of his statement that Dr. Charles Edward Mackey, prominent member of the School Committee, had made false statements during his testimony.
2. To continue the case until June because of the impossibility at present of securing an impartial jury in view of the judge's remarks.
3. To assign the case to another judge.
4. To change the venue.

The specific statement objected to by Mr. Scharton was made yesterday when Judge Dillon was hearing the appeal of Attorney Herbert F. Callahan in the case of James W. Hawkes of Jamaica Plain, who was sentenced to one year in the House of Correction and $500 fine for conspiracy to solicit a bribe. Most startling of several interruptions by the judge during Mr. Callahan's plea follows:

"Then there is the testimony of Dr. Mackey that he did not know Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Crawford (a witness) when both Mr. Hawkes and Mr. Crawford testified they had been in his house with a man named Shea. Mackey's testimony was flatly contradicted. . . . Why did he go out of his way to falsify when both Mr. Crawford and Mr. Hawkes testified they went to Mackey's home. There must have been a ring of three in the school system which they were representing."

Curley Is Hit By O'Brien For Tariff Views

Head of Commission Says Buy American Drive Is Laden With Danger

Sees Trouble Ahead

Declares Governor's Attack on Japan Unwarranted and Jingoistic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—As if to prove that the times are topsy-turvy politically, Robert Lincoln O'Brien, Massachusetts Republican who is chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, last night attacked the "buy American" views of James M. Curley, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts. Governor Curley advocates too high a barrier of protection for this New England tariff exponent.

"My special motive for speaking," said Mr. O'Brien before a dinner of the National Peace Conference, "is because the Governor of my State, Mr. Curley, recently broadcast to the whole country his views on the Japanese trade 'menace.'"

When a Dump Is a Flood

"From him we learn that any sale of a foreign country to us is known as dumping. Other countries never sell to us. They dump. And when their dumping reaches as much as 2 per cent of our own production, it becomes an inundation."

"They asked Governor Curley what he would do about the 2,000,000 bales of cotton we sell Japan annually. He said that he would dump them into the middle of the Pacific Ocean—of course at Government expense.

"He said Japan is going to make war on the United States: That's the picture of hatred you must promote if you are to build the trade barriers these people want. You have to belittle and disparage other countries, and like the Hearst newspapers, beat a drum for international hatreds of all sorts, and do everything in their power to build up destruction and hatred of Japan.

Had to Be Good Hater

"They're like the man who said he was a 200 per cent American. Asked why, he explained: 'A 100 per cent American only hates all people of all nations. I hate everybody.'

"I'm a tariff opportunist. I want to appreciate the practical factors of world trade. We needn't fight all other nations to gain markets. Japan is our third largest customer, preceded only by Great Britain and Canada. Shall we shut off such a market? If we do, they can shut us off—and some nations have been doing so.

"Let's approach tariffs with reasonableness. We're always seeking some nation to pin blame upon. In the 'seventies it was Great Britain—'cheap imports from the pauper labor of Great Britain.' Right after the war it was Germany, and now it's all against Japan.

Bound to Cause Friction

"You can't carry on a ceaseless campaign against a nation like Japan without sowing the seeds of war.

"Somebody else in Congress proposes a 10 per cent extra tariff on nations still owing us war debts. That's aimed primarily at Great Britain, which, of course, buys three or four times as much of us as we buy of them.

"Pretty nearly every argument used for tariffs between nations is equally applicable to tariffs among the 48 states. Now, my own textile industry in New England is in serious difficulties. What it needs is a tariff on the products of North and South Carolina—if the tariff argument is valid at all. The same is true of Maine lumber in competition with Oregon and Washington."

Mr. O'Brien's speech continues the campaign he is making to insert a tariff-reform plank, preferable endorsement of the reciprocal treaty program, in the Republican platform at Cleveland.

Curley Dangles Bait of Jobs To Win Support for Budget

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Despite the Republican victory today on the highway maintenance appropriation bill, Democrats apparently do not despair of eventual victory. They pointed out the obvious fact that the measures must still run the gantlet of a third and final reading in the House and consideration in the Senate. And Governor Curley is not idle. He has methods of his own, tried in the fire of experience since 1890 when he stood in front of Gale's drug store at Chester Park and Washington Street and talked over political modes with the older men who frequented the district.

Those on the inside say that Governor Curley is using essentially the same bait this year as last, namely jobs. There are 5000 jobs available on the Quabbin reservoir and in this day and age when politicians of every degree are hounded day and night for jobs (Governor Curley himself is compelled to have state police handle crowds of job seekers at his home) the prospect of such wholesale patronage has a well-nigh irresistible appeal.

Vote Is a Surprise

In fact, today's vote was almost breath-taking to those who are close to the legislators and realize their state of mind and general eagerness to obtain patronage.

One point which many politicians did not grasp so quickly today was that the nearness of the elections puts a somewhat different tinge on the political picture. Last year some Republicans may have felt they could play the renegade with impunity, taking the bait offered on the bird-in-hand theory; but this year the voters are naturally more party-conscious and defections will be noted, perhaps remembered.

Party Organization Strong

Then, too, the strong central party organizations and national committees are functioning at top speed and it is reasonable to suppose that minor members will be loath to indicate any weakness or tendency to desert the G. O. P. while the chieftains are looking.

That is one side of the story and today's outcome on the highway item tends to bear it out. But there is another side, and it bears watching.

Representative Edward J. Kelley, the Democratic floor leader who speaks for Governor Curley, did not seem overly concerned this afternoon with the highway item outcome.

"We have," he asserted to a reporter in the hallway, "control in the Senate, and I think that when the final showdown comes we shall yet be able to have our way in the House."

Senate Action Mapped

Meanwhile the Senate Republicans are preparing to stage a real battle before giving in to the Governor's demands. Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham has revealed the Republicans will be called into caucus as soon as the budget arrives from the House. The more dependable Republicans consider the caucus will give them the basic strength necessary for a strong contest.

They have no false hopes about an easy victory or even victory at all. They realize the uncertain position of several Republican Senators. Most of all they are watching Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, who has voted with the Governor several times.

Moran's Vote in Doubt

According to several Senators Mr. Moran has openly declared he expects the Governor to appoint him to some post this year and therefore he must be careful how he votes. Many Republicans, therefore, feel certain Senator Moran will be found voting for the Curley budget if a vote from the chair is necessary.

Among the other uncertain Republicans are Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield and Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of North Adams, both of whom have broken away from the Republican lines before. The Senate lineup is 21 Republicans and 19 Democrats. Therefore, the shift of only one of the latter two will mean a Democratic victory, with the President refraining from casting a ballot.

But Senator Wragg and others hope through a caucus to crystallize Republican opposition to the Curley budget and at least put up a stout battle.

Edgar M. Mills

Hutchins Advises Colleges to Curb Professionalism

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of Chicago University, in the second of the Storrs lectures at Yale last night listed three dilemmas which he said confront institutions of higher learning — professionalism, isolation and anti-intellectualism.

The dilemma of professionalism, arises, Dr. Hutchins said, from the fact that "we do not feel safe in turning over education for the professions to the members of them."

He urged that universities "revert to a condition where the number of professional schools and courses is limited to those that have intellectual content in their own right."

"Dubious Advantages"

The university head said the advantages of association with university departments engaged in professional training are "highly dubious."

"To the extent to which professors are concerned with preparation for a specific trade," he said, "they are isolated from professors interested in another specific trade, and both groups are isolated from those who are not interested in any trade at all but are attempting to pursue the truth for its own sake."

Anti-Intellectualism

The dilemma of anti-intellectualism, Dr. Hutchins said, is caused by the demand of the professions and the public for "people trained according to their idea of what that training should be.

"One of the chief concerns of a university department and a professional school is that its graduates shall get jobs. These departments and schools are not likely to break into a type of education with which the profession is unacquainted and of which it will be suspicious."

Legion Pledged To Conduct Drive For Road Safety

WATERBURY, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Ray Murphy, national commander of the American Legion, promised today that the organization he heads will conduct a vigorous campaign for highway safety.

This he listed as one of the objectives of the American Legion program in a talk before a group of legionnaires here.

With the passage of the Bonus Bill leaving the Legion's "great objective" accomplished, Commander Murphy said, the organization now must direct "immediate and unreserved attention" toward a "program of service."

This program includes, Mr. Murphy said, a campaign of "militant Americanism," a program of peace, child welfare activity, highway safety, community service and care for disabled veterans.

"If enemy machine gunners were mowing down 36,000 American men, women and children every year, I know you would do something about it," the Legion chief told his audience in reference to America's traffic problem.

"Here is a field," he said, "in which every post of the American Legion, working either independently or, better still, as units in a great department drive, can render valiant service. In co-operation with the law enforcement authorities or our individual communities, and those other organizations which are interested in civic affairs, we can supply the national impetus which once more will make our highways and streets safe places for law-abiding citizens."

He urged a "vigorous campaign of education" and "reasonable but safe traffic laws" as solutions to the motor vehicle fatality problem.

Commander Murphy emphasized at length that the American Legion is an organization dedicated to the promotion of peace by means of a three-point program—an adequate national defense, strict neutrality laws and a universal service act for adoption in time of war.

Rate Dropped On Flood Loans

Good news for New England flood victims came to Boston this morning in the form of Jesse Jones, national head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Interest rates for those borrowing from the RFC for restoring flood damaged property, he said, was reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.

This applies to loans made under the $50,000,000 supplied the RFC under the Walsh-Kopplean bill, signed by the President last week.

Mr. Jones, inspecting the New Haven rail lines, arrived in Boston early today and conferred with Joseph P. Carney, New England RFC head, for two hours before returning to New York and Washington.

Mr. Carney informed Mr. Jones that he had established offices in Hartford and Springfield last week and in Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine, yesterday. He said that 200 applications each had already been received in Hartford and Springfield and that final approval had already been obtained on a few of the loans.

No-Fix Parking Tags Declared Nearly Extinct

Seen No More on Downtown Boston Streets, Asserts Chamber Official

Red Tags Take Place

Effect Is to Warn Those Who Have Influence to See Mr. Fix-it At Once

The no-fix parking tag—once a symbol of equality before the law for all traffic law violators—has mysteriously disappeared from downtown Boston streets.

Appearing in the wonted place of the no-fix tag is a flaring red tag informing the driver that police have taken his registration number and that he will hear from them. The effect of these tags, according to charges made today by Arthur S. Harris, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's Committee on Judicial Procedure, is simply to warn those who have influence that they must act quickly if they expect to avoid a fine.

Political Football

Mr. Harris left no room for doubt today that Boston had returned to the time-worn practice of using the traffic tag for a political football.

The Committee on Judicial Procedure, it is recalled, was instrumental in pushing through a bill on Beacon Hill two years ago, bringing into play the three-way, non-fixable parking tag. The tag was made out on the spot by the patrolmen, duplicate stubs being sent to the Police Commissioner and the courts.

First offenders were fined $2, second offenders $3 and third offenders $5. On the fourth offense, driving privileges were suspended by the Registrar.

Change in Law

Last year, a change in the law opened the way for the so-called courtesy tag which the Committee on Judicial Procedure today discovered was being used exclusively by the police. This tag merely states that the driver's number has been taken for a traffic violation. First offenses are overlooked. Second offenders pay $1, third offenders $2 and fourth offenders have their licenses suspended "provided they do not have some influential friends," Mr. Harris explained; "to halt the red tag in transit."

Appeals by prominent business men to the Mayor and to the police commissioner to retain the no-fix parking tags remain unanswered, according to Mr. Harris.

In 72 Courts

A strange thing about the new law, according to Mr. Harris, is that a mortorist can park illegally 72 times in the State and not pay a fine. There are 72 courts in the State, each handling traffic violations in its own district. An offender in one district with three violations can go to another district and start all over again. A traveling salesman, for instance, might violate three traffic laws three times in each of the 72 districts, or a total of 216 violations without losing his driving license. In fines, these violations would cost him $216. Of course, such a contingency is hardly to be expected.

Mr. Harris deplored the fact that the State should choose to ignore a system of foolproof tagging recommended by such eminent persons as Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell and C. F. Weed, vice-president of the First National Bank, members of the Judicial Committee.

Failure of the police to finish what they start, Mr. Harris declared, brings Boston closer and closer to the "unbearable" point where public opinion will force drastic enforcement necessary to clear the city of traffic congestion.

Town Is Partner In Mining Venture Started in Hatfield

HATFIELD, Mass., April 22 (AP)—The town of Hatfield has gone into the "mining business" as a silent partner with a Concord man, William O. Ellis, under an official agreement signed by the selectmen yesterday.

The land in question is owned by the town and contains mineral deposits. Mr. Ellis is given the right to remove ore, stone or other material which may in his opinion contain mineral deposits. Mr. Ellis is to pay the town 50 cents a ton for removal of all material lying loose on the surface, and 25 cents a ton for any material that is mined. In addition, it is agreed that if any precious minerals or metals are found on the land, the title to them shall be held jointly by the town and Mr. Ellis.

The agreement covers a three-year period, with the option for renewal for another five years under the same conditions.

Vermont Quarry Blasts Bring $600 Reward Offer

RUTLAND, Vt., April 22 (AP)—Rewards totaling $600 awaited today the person who brought about the capture of those responsible for dynamiting properties of the Vermont Marble Company whose workers went out on strike last November.

Attorney General Lawrence C. Jones authorized a $500 inducement for information last night. Previously the sheriff's department had offered $100. The latest in a series of violent acts came late Monday night when dynamite was discharged near the home of a quarrier.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NIGHT OF JANUARY 16" (Shubert)—Melodrama by Ayn Rand, with John Litel, Ruth Matteson and others. 8:20.

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the stellar role, assisted by Mary Servoss, Pauline Drake and others. Play adapted from Erskine Caldwell's novel by Jack Kirkland. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan and Henry Fonda in "The Moon's Our Home." Adapted from Faith Baldwin's popular story. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, featuring Tom Waring, Perley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and many others.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder in the East," starring Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon. 1:20, 3:40, 5:30. Also travelogue on Britany, "Mickey's Polo Team," and Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique." Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Tonight: "Ecstasy." Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 8:45 p. m. Reserved seats opening night only, $1.10 and $1.65. Regular policy prevails from Thursday on.

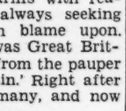
BOSTON—"Murder on a Bridle Path," featuring James Gleason and Helen Broderick. 10:55 a. m., 1:48, 5:01, 7:54, 10:30. Stage: N. T. G., Broadway's night club master. Also musical review with Rito Rio and the Slate Bros. Tomorrow: "The Return of Jimmy Valentine," with Roger Pryor and Charlotte Henry. Stage: Earl Carroll Vanities, featuring Billy House.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Jane Withers in "Paddy O'Day." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Little Lord Fauntleroy," featuring Freddie Bartholomew. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

COLONIAL THEATER — "The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Deep Sea Harvest," "Hong Kong Highlights," "Sirens of Syncopation," "Timber Giants," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Follow the Fleet." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Farmer in the Dell." 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Road Gang," featuring Donald Woods, Kay Linaker and Carlyle Moore Jr. Fenway: 2:17, 4:55, 7:33, 10:10. Paramount: 10:12 a. m., 12:49, 3:25, 6, 8:37. Also "Charlie Chan at the Circus," starring Warner Oland and Shirley Deane. Fenway: 1, 3:38, 6:16, 8:54. Paramount: 9, 11:24 a. m., 2, 4:36, 7:12, 9:48. Tomorrow: "Boulder Dam," with Ross Alexander, Patricia Ellis and Lyle Talbot. Also "Too Many Parents," featuring Frances Farmer and Lester Matthews.

TREMONT—Franchot Tone and K. Morley in "Straight Is the Way." 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "In Caliente," featuring Dolores Del Rio and Edward Everett Horton. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:30, 8:30.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Janet Gaynor and Robert Taylor in "Small Town Girl." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also Lew Ayres in "Panic on the Air." Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

UNIVERSITY — Noel Coward in "The Scoundrel." 3:25, 6:35, 9:55. Also "Broadway Melody of 1936." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

MODERN—Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and Jack Oakie in "Colleen." 9:20 a. m., 12:23, 3:26, 6:44, 9:32. Also "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," featuring Walter Huston. 10:50 a. m., 1:57, 5:05, 8:13.

EXETER—"Man of Aran." 2:10, 5:05, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:19, 6:10, 9:05.

MEMORIAL—"The Witness Chair," featuring Ann Harding. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford."

Radio Programs On Page 10

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by The Conservatory Orchestra, Carl McKinley, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

BOSTON CLUB OF PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN—Lecture on "Precision" and "Five-Color Presses and Printing," by Lex Claybourn of Milwaukee. Hotel Kenmore. Dinner at 6:15.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Address on "Europe, What Now?" by Miss Sarah Wambaugh. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

BROWN CLUB—Annual dinner. Address by Dr. Hyacinthe Ringrose of New York. Hotel Kenmore. Assembly at 6:30.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—North End Community Theater in "One Word in Code." North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 7:30.

WEST ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—"Boston Harbor and Its Islands," by Edward Rowe Snow, with orchestral concert and vaudeville. Fidelia Hall, 7 Rockland Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

PARKER HOUSE — Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. 12 noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Modern Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD — Baseball game, Bees vs. Phillies. 3:15.

ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Marionettes in "Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp." Parmagut School, Fenwood Road. 1:30.

BOSTON WFA LECTURE TOUR—Visit to the City of Boston Printing Plant, 160 North Street. 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Address on "State House Affairs," by Rep. Philip G. Bowker. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

U. S. Is Key to World Peace, British Economist Declares

Difficult, thankless, dangerous is the task of Great Britain in the present European situation to which America holds the key for world peace through the Kellogg Pact.

Thus did Sir Arthur Salter, British economist and holder of many important Government posts during recent years, summarize the European crisis for members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon meeting today.

Great Britain's role is one of mediation, of conciliation—and at the same time of participation in preparation for collective resistance if that should be necessary, declared the director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations from 1919 to 1930.

Collective Effort Needed

It is based on national interest—as the policy of every country must be—but it is an enlightened self-interest which considers peace the first national interest and realizes the price of peace is participation in a collective effort to maintain it, he said.

Sir Arthur sees three salient viewpoints of England as follows:

1. We do not believe isolation is either practicable or a policy worthy of a great power in a world of interdependent interests and activities.

2. We believe isolation would not save us from entanglement but would result in our being entangled in world events instead of participating in their control.

3. We do not believe in an oasis of peace in a world of war or an oasis of prosperity in a world of impoverishment and distress.

America Loses Freedom

America maintaining world peace without accepting political engagements of the League, depriving herself of complete freedom to formulate independent judgment of the merits of any dispute when it occurs or committing herself to take any part in any measures against any aggressor, was visualized by Sir Arthur.

Making the Kellogg Pact a reality "by making the engagement not to use war as an instrument of national policy a criterion by which to judge the action of other signatories" was proposed by Sir Arthur. A pledge not to hinder action of League countries in imposing economic sanctions against a country that America herself regards as an aggressor, even if she does not help, was held a possibility for the United States.

Even so limited and so safe a policy probably would enable the rest of the world to establish a collective system to maintain the peace whose benefits would be shared by all the world, including America, he declared.

Two Nations Blamed

Responsibility for the present crisis was placed squarely on the shoulders of Italy and Germany by Sir Arthur. He blamed Italy for invading Ethiopia which was admitted as a member of the League of Nations 12 years before on the proposal of Italy herself, in violation of the engagements by which she was bound in joining the League and also breaking the Kellogg Pact. Germany he censured for sending troops into "demilitarized" Rhineland, in violation of the Treaty of Versailles and the Treaty of Locarno.

The action of the two nations, he said, differs in that Italy resorted to war in breach of a treaty while Germany committed just as flagrant and undeniable breach of a treaty without resort to war.

Therein lies the basis for the British attitude, he said. "Great Britain desires to observe her treaty obligations," he continued, "and to maintain the Covenant of the League; therefore she felt obliged to impose sanctions against Italy. But Herr Hitler has not yet taken the action 'resort to war' which obliges League members to impose sanctions.

Unwilling to Fight

"And while the French argument is a strong one—'Hitler has done this today, he will do more tomorrow, he must be stopped sooner or later, it is easier to stop him now than when he is stronger'—the British public, rightly or wrongly, is unwilling to fight or to take action which might result in war, for the conclusion of a logical syllogism. The people desire the maintenance of treaties but are unwilling to fight because a treaty has been broken, unless the breach is itself an act of war or creates an intolerable situation. And the entry of German troops into German territory, illegal and unjustifiable as it is, is not one which the British are prepared to resist by force of arms.

"They are anxious to arrive at a settlement, but this is difficult. For all Herr Hitler has to offer are promises—and he starts by breaking one. Why should ayone expect him to keep others any better? There is unhappily only one answer.

"The preparations to oppose collective and preponderant force against any further action that may lead to war must be more complete. Hence the military conversations and feverish diplomatic effort to secure assurance that as many countries as possible will be united against Germany if she should force war.

"No one wants war. No one aspires to have a permanently stronger national army than Germany. But countries menaced by her policy want to be sure they will have a colectively stronger force and to be able to rely upon each other if and when the need arises. In the face of an armed powerful and now obviously menacing dictatorship, no other course is possible.

"But that is only half the problem. The first is to be collectively strong enough—the second is to be magnanimous and to do all that is possible to meet any legitimate needs and grievances of Germany and to welcome her back, on completely equal terms, as a member of the League of Nations and the world community.

"Signor Mussolini has involuntarily rendered a considerable service to Great Britain by publishing a secret British report which came into his hands—the 'Maffey' report which makes it clear beyond question that the specific interests of Great Britain—that is those which are separate from her interest in maintaining the League for the common benefit in which she shares—were not enough to make it worth while for her to take action against Italy."

JENNEY HY-POWER
The regular Jenney Gasoline—high anti-knock, powerful

Check Your Oil AGAIN

You can't be too careful about adequate lubrication—especially now that you are piling up mileage at a much faster rate than you've been accustomed to these last few months.

Better check up again NOW at a Jenney Station and make sure the oil in the crankcase is up to the proper level.

Winchester Women Exhibit Heirlooms of Old New England

Both by Staff Photographer
Part of a Fine Lace Shawl, Lent by Mrs. Mary W. Linton

Some Fine Samples of the Silversmith's Art in the Colonial New England Period

R. I. House Approves $5,000,000 Bonds To Finance Pawtucket Utility Plant

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22 (AP)—A bill to enable the city of Pawtucket to float a $5,000,000 bond issue to establish a municipal gas or electric plant, or both, was passed 56 to 39 today by the State House of Representatives. The bill had been amended so as to prevent the Mayor from blocking the plan. It was sent to the Senate.

As passed, the bill would allow Pawtucket to produce, purchase or transmit electricity or gas within the city, and also to sell it to residents or taxpayers of any other community within the State.

During debate over passage, Representative William B. Jack, Pawtucket Republican, indicted the city administration in Pawtucket as a "small group of officials, not elected by the people, constituting a closed corporation which has seized the city of Pawtucket and is here now asking for the huge sum of $5,000,000."

When the bill was in committee it was amended to provide that the provisions must be accepted by the Mayor and City Council. It was amended today by removing the words, "the Mayor."

JENNEY ETHYL
(premium grade)
A combination of Jenney Hy-Power and Ethyl Fluid

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Chick Webb's Orchestra.....	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:15	Harry Kogen's Orchestra....	Chick Webb's Orchestra.....	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch	Twin City Foursome.....	"Jack Armstrong": sketch....	Hits and Encores: music; talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checkerboard": variety	Dick Tracy: detective drama.	Revue: popular recording.....
6:00	News; Journal; talk.....	News; Jack Ingersoll.....	Yankee News Service.....	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15	Mary Small, songs.....	"Terry and Ted": sketch....	"Cafe Continental": orchestra	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; songs; sports briefs...	"Theater of the Air".....	Scores; dramatic sketch.....	Washington backstage .....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.....	Jay Wesley's Sport Review....	Renfrew of the Mounted....	Sports reports; organist.....
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch.	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch.....	"Fred and Helen Pent".....	Yankee News Service .....
7:15	**Talk, "Olympic Prospects"..**	"Uncle Ezra": sketch.....	Al Roth and his orchestra....	Talk, Gov. James M. Curley..
7:30	"Lum and Abner": sketch...	Studio chorus recital.....	Kate Smith; Miller's Orch..	"Dixieland Band" .....
7:45	Talk, Leverett Saltonstall...	Musical Moments: recording..	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Ben Bernie's Orchestra.....
8:00	Willie and Eugene Howard;	**"One Man's Family"; drama,**	**Cavalcade of America: dra-**	"Master of Mystery": local
8:15	Fifi D'Orsay; orchestra....	**from San Francisco**	**matic sketch; orchestra** ...	dramatic sketch .....
8:30	Harold Nagle's Orchestra...	Serenade: Wayne King and	**George Burns & Gracie Allen;**	Hugo Mariani's Orchestra....
8:45	Harold Nagle's Orchestra....	his orchestra; soloist.....	**Milton Watson; Renard's Or.**	Brown Club dinner: talks by
9:00	Pat Binford, master of cere-	**Town Hall Tonight: Fred**	**Richard Bonelli, baritone;**	Hyacinthe Ringrose; Frank
9:15	monies; variety program..	**Allen; Portland Hoffa; Play-**	**chorus; Kostelanetz's Orch.**	Buck, Governor Louis J.
9:30	**NBC Concert Orchestra,**	**ers; male quartet; van**	**Ray Noble and his orchestra;**	Brann; others .....
9:45	**Cesare Sodero, conductor.**	**Steeden's Orchestra**	**Connie Boswell, soloist**.....	Yankee News Service.....
10:00	**NBC Concert Orchestra,**	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	**'Gang Busters': G-Men drama**	"Husbands and Wives": dra-
10:15	**Cesare Sodero, conductor.**	atra's Orchestra; soloists..	**with Philips Lord**	matic sketch .....
10:30	"Whirligig": variety show;	"Your Hit Parade": Ray Sin-	**News dramatizations**	Sport program .....
10:45	Lester Vail; soloists; orch.	atra's Orchestra; soloists..	Spotlight Revue	Sport program .....
11:00	Reports; news; Ranny Weeks	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service.....	Freddy Martin's Orchestra...
11:15	and his orchestra.....	Sports Review; Musical Turns	"Snapshots"; dance music....	Don Bestor's Orchestra.....
11:30	Elza Schallert Reviews.....	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra...	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Al Kavelin's Orchestra.....
11:45	Jesse Crawford, organist....	Dick Mansfield's Orchestra...	Meyer Davis's Orchestra.....	Al Kavelin's Orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WNAC (WOR — Mutual), Morning Matinee: Helen Kousen, speaker; Irene Bordoni; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Philadelphia baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."
5:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lewis Gannett, "Books."
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Talk, New Accessions to the Collections in the Museum of Fine Arts," George H. Edgell.
8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Air Show: Alexander Gray; Charles Hanson Towne; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Antonio Modarelli, conductor; Reed Kennedy, baritone.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee Hour: scene from play, 'Sarah Bernhardt'"; Stuff Smith's Orch.
8:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Little Symphony Orchestra, Philip James, conductor.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; soloist.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch of the West."
9:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the Traveler."
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), America's Town Meeting": speakers and questions from audience.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organist.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns; Grete Stueckgold; Una Merkel; Fred Keating.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave News

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Silver and Lace Of New England Make Fine Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., April 22—Beautiful products of the lace maker's and silversmith's crafts were placed on display here yesterday by members of the Winchester Fortnightly for "The Preservation of Antiques Group," at the home of Miss Mary A. Fitch. Heirlooms of old New England as well as several examples of foreign craftsmanship of a century or more ago were exhibited.

Included in the display were a silver casserole, an 1814 silver service, a pair of candlesticks and an old English night candle lent by Mrs. Mary W. Linton; a Rosewell Gleason plate made 135 years ago lent by Mrs. Frederick Segitz; sugar and salt shovels and spoons, the property of Mrs. Earl E. Andrews and coin silver spoons made from 20 silver dollars belonging to Miss Fitch.

There was also a beautifully wrought silver teapot presented by the Frank Mills Mining Company of England to the grandfather of Capt. John Cornish and loaned by Mrs. Percival Mott. A spoon once owned by Dolly Madison was included.

Among the laces there were a fine lace shawl owned by Mrs. Linton, which she has exhibited in museums in various parts of the country; a hand-knitted shawl once owned by Hannah Dustin, the heroic woman who escaped and managed to save her children from the Indians after they had been captured, and a Loyal shawl made in 1838 and given to Eliza Ann Bartlett of Plymouth, the property now of Mrs. John O. De Wolf.

A martial note was lent to the exhibit by the presence of a silver belt buckle, once worn by Gen. M. C. McLellan in the Revolutionary War and later by his grandson when he performed the deeds which made him a Civil War hero.

School Doors Closed to Flag Law Violators

BELCHERTOWN, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Two young sisters, with serious expressions and book-laden arms, walked into school today but were refused admission to classes because they won't salute the American flag.

Accompanied by Mrs. Colston Warne, wife of an Amherst College professor, the girls, Anna and Sophie Opieloúski, 10 and 12, respectively, approached the principal, Miss Nellie Shea. She told them she had no power to admit the girls, so they turned around and returned home.

With their 15-year-old brother, Dominic, they were adjudged guilty of delinquency in court last Friday and sentenced to a training school. Appeals were taken and the cases will come up in June.

On advice of their father, Ignace, a Polish farmer, the children have refused to salute the flag on religious grounds.

Upon learning of the latest developments in the case, Dr. William Allen Neilson, president of Smith College, said it was regretable the children were expelled.

"The question at issue," he said, "seems to be, 'which is more important—the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty or the requirement that little children salute the flag?'

"One can hardly doubt how American common sense will choose."

Superintendent of Schools Herman C. Knight, asserting it would be as difficult to enforce patriotism as it was to enforce prohibition, said he regretted the children were forced from their studies but added he was powerless inasmuch as it was a court case.

Mr. Knight said the children could return to classes at any time, however, if they fulfilled the requirements to give allegiance to the flag.

In a statement issued shortly after the girls were refused admittance, Dr. Neilson said:

"The value of the practice of the daily compulsory salute of the flag as a means of developing patriotic feeling is debatable. Many teachers have concluded that routine of this sort tends to kill responsiveness and that the sacredness of the symbol should be preserved from overfamiliarity.

"This being so, it seems regrettable that children should be expelled from school for refusal to salute, and much more than regrettable when they are punished by the court for nonattendance. This situation is made more serious when the motive for refusal to salute is religious."

What's Going On in the Arts

Aldro T. Hibbard

AT THE Guild of Boston Artists there is on display a collection of oils, recent works by Aldro T. Hibbard. This painter has developed a style which is definitely his own and which can be recognized easily by Bostonians.

To winter and early spring Mr. Hibbard devotes his talents. He selects rustic scenes—trees bent under the burden of snow, little streams breaking their way through the frosted covering. Mr. Hibbard seems to enjoy using snow as a foil to rock, water and tree forms. It becomes the instrument upon which he plays his theme of patterns.

He manages to impart a feeling of the chill of winter, but he is also interested in achieving from the panorama a view based on a worked-out rhythmical effect. One always feels the thrust and pull, the zigzag directions, the linear play. The picture is built upon a carefully planned scheme; it is not a random, wayward depiction.

Junior League

The art gallery of the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, brings its exhibiting season to an end with a show of prints by Raoul Dufy and Henri Matisse.

Henri Matisse has reached heights of fame for his handling of color. His is not the too logical, quasi-scientific color, but rather a color taste, fruity, brilliant and bold. In black-and-white Matisse seeks other effects. He draws portraits of spontaneity and native good with a broad, granular line; he is as interested in procuring a pleasing effect in design as he is in evincing a characterization. In fact the personality of the model is minimized. Matisse is in the society of artists who today are the targets of criticism, for they practice, frankly, outspokenly, art for art's sake.

Raoul Dufy also belongs on the side of the spontaneous, expressionistic modern Frenchmen. Rather frolicsomely he disperses dabs, dots, undulations, angles, so that they add up to an amusing, piquant picture. The result is casual, free, unimportant. Interesting, is it not, that such imagery as that of Dufy has been absorbed in the advertising industry today, for it lends itself to smartness in fashion.

D. A.

New York Dance Notes

TO APRIL buds and May blossoms, spring adds further festival. The English Folk Dance Society of America will commemorate its twenty-first birthday in its tenth annual festival to be held next Saturday afternoon in the Seventh Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, New York. Members from affiliated folk dance societies in the East will take part. There will be about 400 dancers in all.

Then there is the great Dance Congress, announced for the week of May 20-27, which, according to The American Dancer, is "the first of its kind ever to be held in the United States." A joint committee, recently appointed, "is exerting every effort to have the Congress fully representative of the entire dance profession; ballet as well as modern, teachers as well as professionals, employed as well as unemployed. Though the plans of the congress had their inception in groups which are predominantly composed of modern dancers and teachers, other branches of the profession should welcome this opportunity to co-operate on mutual fundamental problems." The Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, will be the headquarters. Dance events will be included in the week's program.

Neo-classicism and modernism will be combined in the program presented by Klarna Pinska and her group at the Guild Theater next Sunday evening, as the titles of two of her compositions indicate. "Dissonant Egos" rings with the timbre of today. "Ritmos Espagnoles" is presumably traditional Spanish.

John Bovingdon's Mono-Drama in Dance, or "Dynamic Portraits of a Changing World," will be followed by the screening of his experimental sound short, "Underground Printer," based on one of his satirical portraits and made in collaboration with Thomas Bouchard—all at Town Hall, evening of April 29.

Anita Zahn and her company of 30 Duncan Dancers will be seen in a new American dance-drama called "Arouse and Beware," at the Biltmore Theater on Sunday evening, May 3. Blanche Yurka and Richard Hale will lend their resonant voices to the verses from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," which provide the scenario. Hans Lange will conduct a small orchestra in a score by Mary Shambaugh. For the benefit of the Red Cross, to aid sufferers from the floods.

M. L.

Stage and Music Notes

IN MEMORY of Ottorino Respighi, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play his "Pines of Rome" at the concerts of Friday and Saturday. The other numbers will be the Eighth Symphony of Beethoven and the Fourth of Tchaikovsky.

John Barbirolli, newly chosen conductor of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, will direct a performance with the B. B. C. Orchestra in London, April 28, of Mabel Daniels's "Deep Forest." This work will be played the day before as the opening number of the Rochester Festival of American Music.

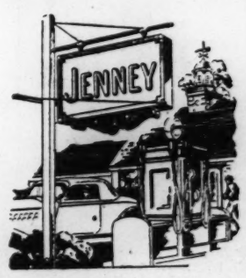
The only new prospect on Boston stages at present is the presentation by the Harvard Dramatic Club at the Peabody Playhouse, April 30-May 2, of Merton Hodge's play of Edinburgh medical students, "The Wind and the Rain."

Continuing plays are "Night of January 16," at the Shubert; "Tobacco Road," at the Plymouth, and "Storm Child," at the Copley.

The Clare Tree Major company will give two performances of "Alice in Wonderland" at Jordan Hall, Saturday morning and afternoon.

JENNEY AUTO-OIL
(popular priced)
A highly refined and filtered paraffine oil.

You'll like to stop here



Make this sign your motoring headquarters. Wherever you see it—the Jenney sign stands for reliable products, efficient service and courteous attention. You'll find clean restrooms at Jenney Stations—telephones, road maps and reliable information about local travel conditions. You are invited to make full use of the facilities provided there for your comfort and convenience.

Exclusive distributors for
PENNSYLVANIA VALVOLINE MOTOR OILS
the original Pennsylvania oil

Woolen Workers Called To Passaic Meeting

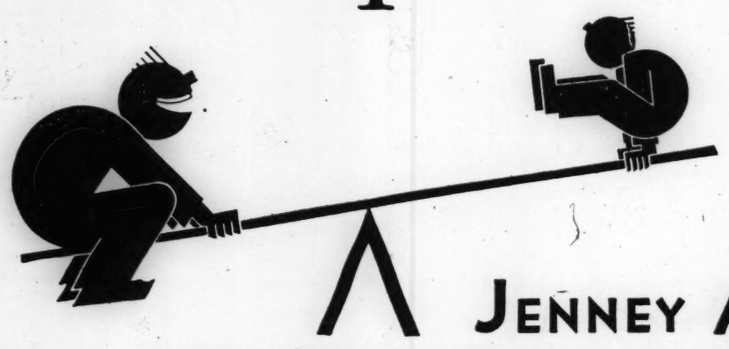
PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22 (AP)—Anthony A. Valente, secretary of the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, announced today the semiannual meeting of the federation would be held in Passaic, N. J., Saturday and Sunday.

"The event will make history for woolen and worsted workers in their struggle to establish uniform conditions as to wages and hours," Valente said. Approximately 300 delegates from 90 unions in the New England states, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Canada are expected.

Newbury Street Mostly 'One Way'

NEWBURY STREET, from Arlington to Hereford, has become a one-way street, by a decision of the Traffic Commission. Long a bottle neck in which commercial vehicles and regular traffic were frequently halted by cars parked on either side, the flow is now permitted only from Arlington toward Dartmouth, that is, in an uptown direction. The junction of Hereford and Newbury is marked by a "Do Not Enter" sign. One-way arrows, pointing uptown to Dartmouth Street, are placed opposite the Ritz Carlton.

more weight *means* more power



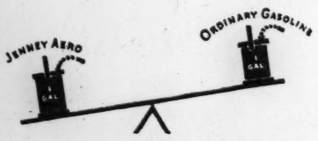
JENNEY AERO
is New England's HEAVIER gasoline
most pounds per gallon . . . most miles per dollar

The energy, or power value of any gasoline is measured by Power Units. And the heavier the gasoline—the more power units each gallon contains.

This explains the extra mileage you get from Jenney Aero—the *heavier* gasoline. It stands to reason that the more powerful a gasoline, the farther a gallon will take you.

And it's *better* power, too—CLEANER, SAFER, MORE EFFICIENT in every way. Instead of the explosive shocks of ordinary gasoline, Jenney Aero, burning evenly and completely, delivers steady power impulses. Each one is a powerful push rather than a sharp hammer blow. This eliminates knocking and gives you a steady surge of power that improves the performance of any car—new or old.

Try a tankful of Jenney Aero and see what a difference it makes. Note the smooth, rapid pick-up in traffic, the power on the hills. Then compare mileage and you'll see why so many regular users of Jenney Aero say it's the most economical gasoline they ever used. Jenney Manufacturing Company, Boston. *Established 1812.*



10 gallons of Jenney Aero weigh 4 pounds more than 10 gallons of ordinary gasoline. That means 50,000 MORE Power Units in every 10 gallons of Jenney Aero.

JENNEY *Aero* GASOLINE

Judiciary Bill Foes Demand Curb on Curley

Further proposals for modification of the Massachusetts judicial system were heard at the State House today. Continuing its investigation of yesterday into phases of District Court activity, the Joint Legislative Committee of the Judiciary listened to bills on changes in the Superior Court.

A quicker disposal of cases to be tried in the Superior Court is behind the majority of the bills. Of late there has been an increasing amount of criticism directed at the courts, especially at the Superior Courts, over the amount of time necessary to try cases. It is not unusual for three years to elapse before a case comes to trial. Under such conditions it is difficult to obtain a fair trial, as many witnesses leave town or their memory becomes obscured. The large increase in automobile litigation during the past 10 years is considered to be responsible for this condition.

31 New Justices

A bill, which aims at relieving this press of cases will come before the Judiciary Committee for approval. It would give the Governor power to appoint immediately, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, 31 temporary justices of the Superior Court, in addition to the number already provided for by law.

Each year, under the bill, clerks of the Superior Court would be required to report to the Governor and to the chief justice of the Superior Court the number of cases pending, as well as the number of cases disposed of during the past year. The chief justice once a year would report to the Governor as to the number of special justices he deems necessary for the coming sessions.

Considerable opposition to the bill is expected to appear in the Legislature on several counts if the bill is reported out favorably by the committee. The most determined opposition undoubtedly would appear from Republicans on the grounds that Governor Curley might use his power of appointment to give jobs to political supporters instead of to persons best qualified. They point out the recent example of the Governor's appointment of Mrs. O'Riordan as State Librarian. Mrs. O'Riordan admitted she had done Governor Curley considerable political service but knew nothing of library work.

Power of Dismissal

The second ground for opposition is felt to be the clause which empowers the Governor to dismiss at will any special justice appointed by him, on the ground that his service no longer is necessary. This is considered a potential threat over the heads of all special justices to be favorable in their attitude toward cases in which the chief executive might have an interest.

Another bill to relieve pressure on the Superior Court would provide for an increase in the number of associate justices from 31 to 41. This bill is expected to gain more support in the Legislature as the justice would be appointed for life.

Basketball Proves Not So Fast on Donkey Back

By a Staff Photographer

Sandwich Players Take On New Tone

Upper Left—Members of the Team, Left to Right: "Mussolini," "Haile Selassie," "Mahatma Gandhi," "Peggy Joyce," "Clara Bow." Upper Right—The Game Grows Hot. Lower Left—A Tense Moment. Lower Right—Lars Michaelson on "Al Capone"

Democrats Rush Laws Aimed To Win R. I. Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 22—In what was claimed by political observers to be a move on the part of Democratic Administration leaders to pass as many labor measures as possible before the American Federation of Labor unions meet here Saturday and Sunday to make a final decision on the Labor Party question, the House of Representatives rushed through an amended Workmen's Compensation Act yesterday afternoon.

This move made by the Democrats was said to pave the way for the enactment of the long-sought Anti-Injunction Law which the G. O. P. had made known it would oppose in the Senate when it came up for action this week.

G. O. P. Amendments Win

The Compensation Act sent on its way to the Senate yesterday was similar in almost all provisions to the act which was rushed through both branches of the Legislature last month and made law by the signature of Gov. Theodore Francis Green. This law, although satisfactory to the committees representing the A. F. of L. unions, did not meet the approval of the G. O. P. The amendments the Republicans desired are in the new act passed yesterday.

It was reliably learned that the Republicans plan to support the Anti-Injunction act as soon as the Senate approves the new Compensation act.

Home Work Bill

To start the program to offset the Labor Party movement, Governor Green signed an act to eliminate industrial home work. This bill was aimed at jewelry firms which were said to be sending work into the homes and thus keeping down wages in the factories.

Before the end of the week, it is expected that the Unemployment Relief Commission personnel will be definitely decided upon and that a prominent labor man will be named to its membership.

With this committee set and the anti-injunction law on the statute books it is the belief of many Democrats that the party will be in a position to keep the labor vote in its fold next November.

Dr. Carr to Go Abroad

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Announcement was made here today of the appointment of Prof. Emma Perry Carr, chairman of the department of chemistry at Mt. Holyoke College, as a representative of the National Academy of Sciences and National Research Council at the twelfth conference of the International Union of Chemistry at Lucerne, Switzerland, Aug. 16 to 22. Dr. Carr attended similar meetings in 1925 and 1927.

Franklin, N.H., Forms Local 'Brain Trust' To Aid Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, N. H., April 22—To stimulate citizens' interest in tax problems and thereby put a check on the spending of municipal funds, a group of about 50 residents and large taxpayers of this city this week organized the Franklin Taxpayers' Association.

Richard W. Sulloway, president of the Sulloway mills, who was chairman of a committee recently appointed by the local Chamber of Commerce to investigate the possibilities of such an organization, explains that the association has been formed to act in co-operation with the city government as a nonpartisan civic organization, to represent the citizens and arouse voters to a consciousness of their rights.

He declared that formation of the association is in no way intended to cast reflection on the city government. It is merely designed to work with officials for the best interests of the taxpayers and to give the government the benefit of the best brains in the city.

Exporters to Hear New Trade Outlets

Opportunity's knocks on the door of the New England manufacturers and exporters to offer new outlets in foreign countries for merchandise made in the northeast corner of the United States are to be explained to the export club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow evening by Franklin Johnston, editor of the American Exporter of New York. He recently returned from a 25,000-mile trip to South Africa, French Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Brazil and France.

Arlington Man Jailed in $35,000 Confidence Game

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (AP)—William A. Ahearn of Arlington, Mass., convicted of having fleeced a wealthy retired coal dealer of $35,000 in a confidence game, was sentenced today to state's prison for 4½ years.

Judge John Rufus Booth pronounced sentence in Superior Court after denying a motion to set aside the verdict of a jury which convicted Ahearn of conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretenses.

The State charged Ahearn, with a man identified during the trial as "Mr. Foster of Akron, Ohio," induced Samuel S. Denton of Ridgefield to put up the $35,000 as collateral for a third interest in a $100,000 certified check which was represented to Denton as the proceeds from a stock market transaction.

Police are searching for Ahearn's accomplice, whom they describe as a Providence, R. I., confidence man, gambler and pickpocket.

Thomas E. McDonough, Ahearn's lawyer, told the court his client was without money and that his family was on relief in Boston, Mass.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
Shortwave
Ohio

Cincinnati—Sundays, April 26, 9 a. m.; July 5, 8:30 a. m.; W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Cape Cod Drops Its Dignity In Hee-Hawing With Donkeys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANDWICH, Mass., April 22—This historic Cape Cod town, preparing for the 300th anniversary of its founding two years hence, temporarily turned aside all thoughts of the momentous event last night to spend an evening in lighter vein. Dignity, decorum and demeanor were thrown to the winds as resident Cape Codders participated in one of the "goofiest" games yet devised by an athletic-conscious nation.

Called donkey-basketball, it is played something like the regular game of that name—except that all ten players are perched—some precariously enough—on the razor-edged backs of 10 hee-hawing pack burros. Some new rules of play have been written to make a more interesting game, both from the players' angle and from that of the spectators. The spectators in fact, seem to enjoy it fully as much as the participants.

What Will He Do Next?

Now the donkey is at best a most uncertain animal. It is next to impossible to figure his reasoning processes. And when 10 long-eared critters are placed on a basketball floor, trained moreover in some cases to react just opposite to natural expectations, a fairly complicated situation arises.

Imagine, then, the plight of the players as they contemplated a few of the rules. First, if they miss a pass from a teammate, the rules dictate that they must ride (?) to the ball, dismount, pick up the ball, and remount before putting the ball into play. In getting to the ball, they are not allowed to dismount from their animals in order to push, pull or carry—the last word was expressly written in the book—their donkeys for a better position on the court. A little leniency, however, is allowed in that a player may ride the full length of the court, donkey willing.

Dignity Out the Door

Bearing these and several other stipulations somewhat hazily in mind, 10 usually decorous Cape Codders took the floor last night for an evening of fun. Five were members of the Sandwich High School faculty, and five local business men.

Their attire was the clue as to what might be expected during the rest of the evening. Instead of regulation shorts and jerseys, these hardy ten came forth arrayed in anything from overalls to white flannels.

Some of the players wore stocking caps, others straw hats and sombreros. One timid player had baseball shin-guards on his legs and a chest protector on his back. The rest of the group was a blur of Scotch plaids, derbies, raincoats, rubber boots, false whiskers and painted faces.

Donkeys Look Sad

Before the actual start of the contest, each team took opposite ends of the floor and practiced shots. Then came the donkeys—some large, some small, some brown, some black—but all with rubber shoes on their hoofs and all with long, pointed ears and droopy faces. Each player was given an animal—maybe it was Mussolini, or maybe it was Haile Selassie, or maybe Clara Bow, Mae West, Peggy Joyce, Al Capone, Sally Rand, Mahatma Gandhi, Zasu Pitts, or Lazy Bones—so the names ran.

And then the fun began. The referee tossed the ball up, and the game was on. The two centers jumped for it, both on donkeys. Both lost their balance and tumbled to the floor. Other players dismounted to reach the ball, and a scramble was in order.

After much pushing and hauling, passing and missing, getting on and getting off of burros, a goal was scored. In fact, many more goals were scored during each of the four 8-minute periods, and the faculty won, 22 to 16.

But the scoring was the least part of the game. It was only a means to an end. The real story lies in the fact that these Cape Codders took such a game to heart, and really had a rip-snorting, bang-up time.

The crowd in the local high school gymnasium roared at the antics of the donkeys, at the efforts of the players to make the donkeys behave. They were amused by Lazy Bones, who—true to his name—refused to work. He remained in practically the same position the whole evening, in spite of all efforts to move him. One of the teachers even reached down over the burro's neck and tried to make him go by propelling his feet forward.

Lazy Bones Stuck It Out

Lazy Bones, however, with a slightly quizzical look in his eye, never left his spot. He did put in a mild protest, though, when the teacher had pushed his forefeet out so far that his stomach was almost touching the floor.

Although the people of Sandwich were seeing their first donkey basketball game, the idea is not a new one. The animals used last night were trained by Miss Violet Mae Reynolds and her partner, Pat McAllister, of Oklahoma City, Okla. For two and a half years now they have been working with these donkeys, starting first with donkey baseball, which they still play in the summer, and basketball in the winter.

They See the Country

Operating under the name of Oklahoma Donkey Athletic Association, Miss Reynolds and her partner travel around the country, renting their animals to local organizations who wish to play, and officiating in the games.

While claiming to be the originators of donkey basketball but not donkey baseball, Miss Reynolds said last night that she and her partner are operating the only two donkey troupes in the country today.

Donkey baseball, according to Miss Reynolds, really began many years ago down in the Panhandle section in Texas. Rangers, cowboys and ranchers used to ride miles on their burros to participate in friendly games in which donkeys were ridden when feet were supposed to be used. W. C. Cook of Wichita Falls, Texas, saw them performing one day, and originated donkey baseball as it is known today. The Diamond D boys were first on the road in 1933 with the game and the next day Miss Reynolds and her partner put their baseball troupe on public exhibition.

Then last winter they were seeking something new, and hit upon donkey basketball. They toured the Middle West that season, and this winter have been playing the eastern states. The basketball season is about over now, and on April 29, they will begin preparations for the baseball season.

Donkeys are easy to train, Miss Reynolds claimed, and as for statements that they are being worked too hard, their jobs now do not compare with the tremendous amount they used to do. Before she bought them, Miss Reynolds said, these same burros were used as pack animals to carry loads of 350 to 400 pounds from the mountains into Santa Fe, N. M. These trips were anywhere from 30 to 40 miles in length, she said, and the donkeys made the trips every day, six days a week. Now they work on an average of 40 minutes a day for five days a week.

Cape Cod Reflects

Last year, Miss Reynolds said, the association played 109 schools in Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio. This year they have had even better bookings, in fact, so much better that she and her partner plan to branch out next year and put two new donkey troupes on the road.

Not the least part of their success this year was contributed by stanch, conservative Cape Cod. It was their welcome here in the East, according to Miss Reynolds, that really made up their minds to add to the project.

And so Cape Cod today sat back and viewed the situation from all angles. It is a long jump, it agreed, from the stiff formality of the wandering Pilgrims to the utter formality of the dawdling donks. Yet, Cape Codders pointed out, it did start out last night as a basketball game—and they did use a real basketball.

CASH for your OLD GOLD
Watch Cases, Dental Gold, Chains, Rings, etc.
REAGAN KIPP CO.
162 TREMONT STREET
Next to Tremont St. Entrance of Keith's

"Capes! Capes! Capes!"

$7.50
Fur Capes are being worn with simply everything . . . suits, dresses, coats and evening gowns! Edwards Furriers are masters at creating perfectly stunning capes out of your old furs . . . any style, including lining, for as little as $7.50. Smart fur jackets, $15. Fur coats completely remodeled, $20. Free storage with any repair work over $10. EDWARDS FUR SHOP, Est. 16 years. 168 Tremont Street, 2nd Floor. DEV. 8930.
BOSTON

Asbestos—the New Printemps Permanent
In entirely eliminating the drying tendencies of heated metal rods, Albert is first to give Boston an important beauty discovery. The asbestos permanent is heaterless—no direct chemical or metal heat contacts your hair. Truly, this new permanent leaves your hair with completely natural softness and sheen... Coiffured to exquisitely suit your own personality.
$10—$15—$20
Exclusive with Albert your Hairdresser
20 Newbury Street
Call Com. 0986, 0987, or 7637 for an appointment

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR COLD STORAGE
Beauty Preserved
Don't wait
PRESERVE THE BEAUTY OF YOUR PRECIOUS FURS BY Cold Storage!
FUR STORAGE
Lamson and Hubbard
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST.—BOSTON
Call KENmore 5350

PLAY SAFE
PERFECT FEET NEED THIS SMART PROTECTION

The Harvard
Black or Brown Calf
Thousands of men—with perfect feet—are wearing Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for PROTECTION as well as for extra comfort and smart appearance. FOUR patented features insure the *natural* treadbase and scientific support needed today. Come in and let us explain them to you.
ARCH Wright PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN
EXPERTLY FITTED BY
Graham's
280 Washington Street
Opposite School Street
Boston
Open Saturday Evenings

Pre-Vacation Rates for BUSINESS MEN
SWIMMING • TENNIS
SQUASH
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Mass.

The Patented, Flexible Woven Wire Stay
Foundation Garments
As Featured in Good Housekeeping and Vogue Magazines
Are Fitted by Experts in
Nubone Corset Shop
80 Boylston Street Shop 728
BOSTON
Est. 26 Years

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
BOSTON
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins MAY 1

Special 45-Mile Service!
NO EXTRA CHARGE!
For pick-up and delivery over a 45-mile radius from our Boston plant. You get Boston prices—Boston service—yet pay no delivery charge! Write or phone your order—or request for estimate!
ADAMS & SWETT
Rug Cleaners Since 1856
PHONE HIGHLANDS 4100
ROXBURY, MASS.

GENUINE HARRIS TWEED
FOR SMART COATS AND CAPE-COATS
We have just received
900 YARDS IN 30 NEW COLORS OR PATTERNS
Added to those already on hand, we now have about 1500 yards of Harris Tweed in stock, making our collection of these materials one of the largest in this country.
A few of the colors are: LIGHT BLUE — NATURAL — RED — SEVERAL GREYS – GREEN AND WHITE CHECKS – LOVAT MIXTURES — CROTTLE BROWN WITH RED OR GREEN OVERCHECKS — BROWN AND WHITE CHECKS WITH RED OVERCHECK
Come in and See Our Tweeds or Ask for Samples
ROMANES & PATERSON
Edinburgh, Scotland
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . . . In Copley Square

New Form of Home Mortgage Now Available
Direct Reduction Plan
If you need mortgage money to buy, build, or refinance your present mortgage, ask us about this new plan.
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
The oldest Co-operative Bank Office in New England

Emphasize Spring
in your home by having curtains, rugs, slip covers freshened in a way worthy of their beauty.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Brookline, call Beacon 1790

IVY CORSET SHOP
Ivy Corsets
Slimness
Can be achieved naturally and comfortably with an Ivy "All-in-One" Corset. Proper fitting insures smart appearance on all occasions.
Ivy Corset Shop
378 Boylston Street BOSTON

Distinctive Hair Styling
All Kinds of Beauty Work
Permanent Waving with or without machine or electricity, $7.50 and up
Customers presenting this advertisement receive $1.00 credit on a permanent this week.
Patch's Beauty Salon
DEVonshire 8907
41 WINTER STREET, BOSTON

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital $1,500,000
Surplus $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

HUMANE WEEK
April 19-April 25
Let us make Humane Week an excuse to be just a little kinder and more thoughtful of our animal friends all the time.
Help us make 1936 a Humane Year.
ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE of BOSTON
51 Carver Street
ROBERT F. SELLAR, President
BENTLEY W. WARREN, Jr., Treasurer
MISS HELEN LEIGHTON, Secretary

REDUCED
furred suits
highly styled custom suits marked from 20% to 33% off our regular retail prices
a few examples . . .

size		was	NOW
14	black dressmaker suit with lovely beige fox novelty collar	$95	$76
14	oxford three-piece with polo wolf collar	125	95
16	pecan nut suit with new pleated sleeves and a tuxedo of choice beige for	110	88
18	beige dressmaker suit with natural lynx tuxedo	125	94

Fredleys
350 Boylston Street

Boston A. A. Carries On—Philadelphia Visits Beehive Thursday—G. B. I. Meet

Phillies Here Tomorrow For Short Series

By Edwin Rumill

The 1936 edition of the Phillies, managed by the fiery Jimmy Wilson, open a two-game series with the Bees tomorrow afternoon at National League Field, starting at 3:15 o'clock. Another single contest between the two clubs is scheduled for Friday and it will be the first Ladies' Day of the season. As in the past, all women will be admitted to the grandstand upon payment of the 10-cent government tax.

The Bees conclude their present three-game engagement with the Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbets Field this afternoon, weather permitting. They took the opener on Monday, 8 to 4, by a combination of hard hitting and effective pitching. Yesterday the Bees and Dodgers tied, 6-all, in 12 innings. Manager Bill McKechnie has threatened drastic changes in the Bees' lineup if victories are not forthcoming more regularly.

The Bees opened their 1936 campaign against the Phillies at Baker Field, Philadelphia, recently and came home with one victory in three games. They hope to atone for those early defeats in the two games at National League Field tomorrow and Friday.

The Phillies have stayed in the first division of the National League since opening day and at the finish of yesterday's games had four victories and four setbacks. They figure to drop into the lower half of the circuit after the Chicago Cubs get going, however, but to date Wilson's club has shown more class than any of the so-called weaker teams.

Curt Davis, ace right-hander of the Phillies staff, will probably work either tomorrow or Friday against the Bees. Curt is one of the classiest hurlers in the business. There isn't a club in the league that wouldn't part with a generous bundle of cash to gain his services. Other veteran stars in Wilson's regular lineup familiar to local fans are, Ethan Allen, George Watkins, Johnny Moore, Dolph Camilli and Johnny Vergez.

The Phils, like the Bees, are badly in need of better pitching.

Briefs

The Bees miss Johnny Babich. Judging by the form he displayed in St. Petersburg during the early days of spring training, the big right-hander would have won at least 15 games for McKechnie if he hadn't suddenly been forced out of action.

* * *

The Red Sox end their present Fenway Park series with the Senators today and then board a train for Philadelphia where they will play single games with the Athletics tomorrow and Friday. Cronin brings his boys back to Fenway on Saturday for a two-game battle with the Yankees. Following this Yankee series, the Sox open a home stand against all four western teams, meeting the White Sox, Indians, Tigers and Browns in that order.

National Duckpin Rolloff on Sunday

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 22 (AP)—The north-south intersectional rolloff between the Holland Lassies of Bridgeport, and the Recreation Girls of Baltimore, Md., for the United States Women's Duckpin League championship, will open here on Sunday afternoon at the Holland Alleys and will close on the Recreation Spillways in Baltimore a week later, May 3, it was announced today.

Five games will be rolled in each city, with total pinfall for the 10 games determining the national championship.

Bridgeport captured the northern division crown two weeks ago, rising to a world-record count of 1819 to sweep its set with New Britain and nose out New Haven in the loop race by one game.

Baltimore triumphed in the southern division by the barest of margins—two pins. It finished in a tie with Rosslyn, Va., but mounted the pinnacle on the basis of total pins for the season.

The Baltimore team will line up with Evelyn Brose, Sue Miller, Naomi Zimmerman, Audrey Mullaney and Alice Lucas; while the Bridgeport outfit will include Alice d'Lugo, Christine Kirk, Rose Quinn, Florence La Barr and Charlotte Clark.

College Baseball Results

Georgia 7, Florida 6.
Illinois 8, Chicago 2.
Long Island 9, Northeastern 2.
Louisiana St. 3, Miss. State 2.
Montclair T. 8, Panzer 3.
Mississippi 2, Alabama 1.
South Carolina 4, Newberry 3.
St. John's 13, Loyola 4.
Upper Iowa 2, Wartburg 0.
W Michigan St. 5, Wisconsin 4.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT FOR 2 WEEKS Tonight at 8:20
NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
$3. FOR JURY DUTY—MEN & WOMEN
EVES. 55c-$2.75. WED. MAT. 55c-$1.65
SAT. MAT. 55c-$2.20

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON presents
PRIDE and PREJUDICE
with ADRIANNE ALLEN, LUCILE WATSON, COLIN KEITH-JOHNSTON, PERCY WARAM.
PLYMOUTH THEATER, 45th St., W. of B'way
3 Mats. Weekly: Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Evenings 8:40. Monday Perf. Eliminated
Mail Orders Filled Promptly

GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
"PIRATES OF PENZANCE"
Week of April 27—Double Bill
"TRIAL BY JURY" and "PINAFORE"
MAJESTIC THEATER, W. 44th St. Evgs. 50c to $2. Mats. WED. and SAT., 50c to $1.50

Two Straight for Grove

Bob Grove, Ace Left-Hander of the Red Sox

Grove Registered His Second Straight Victory of the Season Yesterday, When He Held Washington to Three Hits in an Abbreviated Game at Fenway Park and Won, 8 to 1. In His Initial Start of the Season, Bob Blanked the Yankees, 8 to 0, in New York. He Would Have Had a Shutout Yesterday Except for an Error

Strange Tales From the Fairways

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Strange tales of fairway adventure, unbelievable but true, filtered in today as membership in the Associated Press Hole-in-One Club soared to 127.

Nelson Maynard, playing in a foursome at Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., scene of the 1936 national open, stated that if anyone made an ace that day he would be the man. He forgot about the statement until he scored an ace on the 137-yard fourth.

Mrs. Carle Robbins of Fort Smith, Arkansas state women's champion, struck out for a game of golf with the mercury only two above zero. She was rewarded when her No. 6 iron shot produced an ace on the 127-yard third hole of the Rolling Knolls Country Club.

Alex "Nipper" Campbell, one of the grandest of old-time pros still playing golf, made a shot from the ninth hole, a 160-yarder, of the Springfield (Ohio) Country Club course. As he reached the top of his follow through, the veteran Scot turned to his partners and said: "Gentlemen, that's going in." And it did.

A jockey, Mel Calvert, bagged a 160-yard ace on the fifth hole of the Willow Springs course at San Antonio to run Texas's hole-in-one score to the surprising total of 33, better than a quarter of the nation's entire supply.

And a golfer named Dick Deer from Salt Lake City hit a new hilarity high by scoring an ace on the Bonneville course near there and then going on to take a snappy 53 for nine holes.

As the Texas sharpshooters turned in six more aces during the week to increase their top-heavy margin, eight more states reported prize shots to run the number of states reporting to 34. The new states on the membership rolls were Rhode Island, New York, Arkansas, Mississippi, Utah, Wisconsin, Georgia, and Indiana. Georgia reported seven, while Indiana and New York came up with three each. Tennessee and California still were tied at second place with 12 aces each.

Other newly reported and verified members include:

Louis Lostoski, Tarryville, Conn., 17th hole, Pequabuck course.
F. S. Cinco Jr., Pawtucket, R. I., 15th hole, Pawtucket C. C.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	4	1	.800
Boston	6	2	.750
Cleveland	4	2	.667
Washington	5	4	.556
New York	4	4	.500
Detroit	2	3	.400
St. Louis	1	5	.167
Philadelphia	1	6	.143

Results April 21
Boston 8, Washington 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
Other games postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	6	1	.857
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Philadelphia	4	4	.500
Chicago	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	3	4	.429
Boston	2	4	.333
Brooklyn	2	5	.286

Results April 21
New York 7, Philadelphia 6.
Boston 6, Brooklyn 6 (12 innings).
Other games postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	5	0	1.000
Kansas City	5	1	.833
St. Paul	5	3	.625
Louisville	4	4	.500
Milwaukee	3	3	.500
Toledo	2	4	.333
Columbus	1	6	.143
Indianapolis	0	4	.000

Results April 21
All games postponed.

Claim Coaching Records

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—In a profession whose jobs are as transient as in football coaching, Slip Madigan and Nig Borleske claim some kind of record. Madigan has been at St. Mary's 16 years, Borleske at Whitman College 21 years.

College Tennis Result

Pennsylvania 7, Swarthmore 0.

College Rugby Result

Princeton 22, Long Island 8.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lefty Grove, Red Sox—Let Senators down with three hits in 6⅓ innings and won second straight game.

Bill Dickey, Yankees—His third home run of the year with two on in third featured victory over Athletics.

Jimmy Bucher, Dodgers—His three hits led attack on Bees, his last single being mainly responsible for tying score in tenth.

Hank Leiber, Giants — Singled in ninth to score run that beat Phils, 7-6.

Baseball at B. U. Shows Improvement

The sophomore and junior baseball aspirants at Boston University are this year receiving considerable attention from Coach Mel Collard. His reason for this is because he has an eye for the future.

Baseball has been on the downgrade at the university for several years, and when Collard took over the job this year he realized that he would have to start building from the bottom.

The newcomers are giving the veterans a battle for every job, and at present there are only two seniors who seem certain to retain their jobs throughout the year, and they are Lou Rosnitsky at first base and George Pattison at center field.

Burt Cowan, the first-string receiver, is a senior but he is having considerable difficulty keeping his job from Al Holgerson, brilliant young sophomore from Rockport. Many believe that Holgerson will win the starting job before the season is over.

George Bader at second base is a sophomore. Carmelo Saladino at shortstop is a junior who has a slight edge over Carleton Chandler, sophomore. George Gibson, another sophomore, is at third base.

Tom Murphy at left field and Charles Carroll at right field are both juniors and are playing the best baseball they have shown since entering Boston University. This improvement in their play has been due largely to the fact that Rodney Morin and Harold Glaser, two sophomores, are right on their trail.

As for pitchers, there is only one senior among the seven twirlers. Herb James is the only man who will be graduated this June. The rest of the mound squad—Darius Kelley, Vincent Sandercock, Sid Freedman, Jerry Desrosiers, Bob DeGuglielmo and Norman Tunnell will all be available for at least one more year of action.

With this young squad, Coach Mel Collard has every hope that he will build a nine that will bring Boston University higher up in the college baseball world than it has ever been before.

Canadian Leader Named

OTTAWA, April 22 (Canadian Press)—Lieut. Col. N. D. Dingle, commanding the Calgary Highlanders, will be in charge of Canada's 1936 Bisley team, it was announced yesterday by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, and Maj. K. M. Holloway, Royal Canadian Regiment, will be adjutant. The Bisley team will sail for England June 12 and for home July 24.

Edmonton Grads Win

EDMONTON, April 22 (AP)—The Edmonton Grads girls' basketball team overwhelmed the Tulsa Stenos 42 to 24 last night in the first game of a series of five for the Underwood trophy, emblematic of the international women's basketball championship. The Grads have held the trophy since 1922. The second game is scheduled for Thursday and the third Saturday.

Oarsmen File for Olympics

BERLIN (AP)—Of 24 nations which announced they will compete in the Olympic rowing regatta at Grunau, 15 already have formally filed entries, Olympic officials announce. Among the nations which announced the number of participants are the United States, with 32, and England, with 26 oarsmen.

Six Colleges In G. B. I. Track Meet Friday, Saturday

Coach Jack Ryder of Boston College will bring to the Harvard Stadium next Friday and Saturday a group of track and field athletes who are expected to make a much superior showing in the Greater Boston Intercollegiates to that of the group which finished fourth in the 1935 meet. Coach Ryder has been working hard for the past three weeks with these boys to put them on edge for the Intercollegiates with Rhode Island State, Holy Cross, Harvard, Northeastern and Technology, the other participants.

In the freshman meet a year ago Boston College was runner-up to Harvard with 54 points and five of those former freshmen, now sophomores, are expected to add great strength to the Boston College team.

McFarland a Sensation

Tom McFarland was a sensation in the freshman division of the G. B. I. meet a year ago, winning the high and low hurdles, the high jump and the broad jump. Joe Kelley won the 100 meters and was second in the 200 meters. Dick Gill won the 400 meters, Ben Hines 1500 meters, and Vincent Shamirian the 3000 meters. All five athletes showed exceptional promise as freshmen and Ryder, the veteran mentor at University Heights, looks forward to their performances as sophomores with high hopes.

In practice at the Boston College track recently Gill has been running exceptionally well. He was third in the A. A. U. 600 meters run during the indoor season and finished in the same position indoors at the I. C. A. A. A. games. In the latter meet he won a heat in 1m. 21.9s. within 9-10s. of the record.

High Class Group

Kelley has been clocked in 10s. for 100 yards at the B. C. track this spring and will be a powerful factor in the 100 meters at the Stadium.

Capt. Ed Kickham of the Boston College team ran second to Milton Green of Harvard in the high hurdles at the G. B. I. meet a year ago and with Green out of this year's competition, probably will be the first. Another senior, John Downey, will do exceptionally well in the 1500 meters. He won a mile in Maine last month in 4m. 31s. Bill Malone in the 400 meters, Don McKee in the 800 meters, Ed Cady, a sophomore, in the sprints, Art Cox in the 800 meters and Frank Delear in the 3000 meters are all powerful runners. McKee, Cady and Cox had exceptional schoolboy records and Cady now that he has recovered from an injury, may turn in some high-class sprinting this spring.

All in all, the Boston College athletes should turn in some remarkably fast times in the Stadium and track and field fans will watch with particular interest the showing of the high-class group of maroon and gold sophomores.

Stuhldreher Gets Wisconsin Position

MADISON, Wis., April 22 (AP)—Harry A. Stuhldreher, one of Notre Dame's famed Four Horsemen, was appointed athletic director and football coach at the University of Wisconsin yesterday. The Board of Regents approved the appointment of the Villanova mentor after the athletic board had recommended his selection unanimously from a field of 50 candidates.

He takes over the directorship formerly held by Dr. Walter E. Meanwell and the coaching job of Dr. Clarence W. Spears, both of whom were central figures in Wisconsin's recent Athletic Department controversy.

The All-America quarterback of 1924, who has turned out consistently strong teams in his 11 years at Villanova, will come to Wisconsin May 1. His teams won 65 contests, including a streak of 24 consecutive games, lost 24 and tied 10.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	17	6	.739
Seattle	15	10	.600
Missions	14	10	.583
San Francisco	11	10	.524
Portland	12	11	.522
Sacramento	8	14	.364
San Diego	9	16	.360
Los Angeles	7	16	.304

Results April 21
Seattle 5, San Diego 4.
Sacramento 10, Los Angeles 8.
Portland 12, Missions 9.
One game postponed.

Union Meets N. E. Teams

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 22 (AP)—Union College has a full sports program scheduled beginning today, when the baseball team will play Middlebury College in the first home game of the season. The week end will see five Garnet teams taking part in six different contests with Stevens Tech, Green Mountain Junior College, Dartmouth, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Massachusetts State and Amherst. The Union lacrosse team will inaugurate its home season Friday against Dartmouth stick wielders, with a second game bringing M. I. T. here Saturday. Other Saturday athletic events will see the varsity track team in action in the opening track meet of the season against Massachusetts State and the tennis team meeting Amherst.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Montreal	3	0	1.000
Newark	5	1	.833
Baltimore	4	1	.800
Rochester	1	1	.500
Albany	1	2	.333
Buffalo	1	4	.200
Toronto	1	5	.167
Syracuse	0	2	.000

Results April 21
Newark 10, Buffalo 5.
Baltimore 13, Toronto 5.
Other games postponed.

Dartmouth Elects Herrman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., April 22—The Dartmouth Athletic Council has ratified the election of D O. Herrman of New York as captain of the gymnastics team. Herrman has been an all-round star for two season.

Tamulis Sent to Newark

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP) — The Yankees announced yesterday that Vito Tamulis, young left-handed pitcher, who made a good record last year in his first major-league season, had been sent to their Newark International League "farm" club on option.

Sporting Around The Hub

B. A. A. Going Concern

THE B. A. A. indoor games were successful and the B. A. A. Marathon again presented a world famous spectacle. Back of both ventures is the Boston Athletic Association, not so long ago financially embarrassed, dispossessed of its huge brick structure on Exeter Street, and left wandering in the streets. Most of the furnishings scattered by way of auction, and the bleak, barren empty building is like a signpost at an abandoned road.

A few hardy individuals of the sterner stuff and proud of the 40-year history of the B. A. A. refused to "holler 'nuff" in the face of adversity. The pioneer persistency of the few aimed to revitalize and revive Boston's best known athletic club. They received court permission to retain the name, removed their coats and went to work.

Today the B. A. A. is a going concern. It probably is more sound financially than any like organization in the country. It has several rooms in the Hotel Lenox and the working agreement between the club and the hotel is on a satisfactory cash basis. The overhead of clubhouse maintenance is minimized and some 300 members are happy and contented under the new arrangement. Any new step toward another location will be considered carefully before being made. And the old tradition of the indoor games and Marathon is maintained.

Close Scores In Women's Golf

Two 5-to-4 scores and one 6-to-4 count marked the first division spring team match series of Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts yesterday.

Southern District is the only team facing the rest of the schedule undefeated. Yesterday, at Commonwealth C. C., Southern women took the lead by defeating Central, 5 to 4; The Country Club team downed Northern at The Country Club, 5 to 4, and Middlesex won from Midland, defending champion, 6 to 3.

Play in this series continues tomorrow with Northern playing Southern at Blue Hill C. C.; Middlesex vs. The Country Club at Oakley and Midland vs. Central at Brae Burn.

Twilight Golfers Open Season on April 30

Dr. Glenn W. Lawrence, secretary-treasurer of the Twilight Four Ball League, announces the season will start on April 30, with Brae Burn playing at Weston; Wellesley playing at Winchester and Commonwealth at Charles River. Play will continue on successive Thursdays until Sept. 10.

Commonwealth Country Club has been taken into the league to replace Belmont Spring C. C. Other members of the league are Brae Burn, Charles River, Wellesley, Weston and Winchester.

Oakley's Members and Guests Play Sunday

Oakley Country Club's Member and Guest Day is scheduled for next Sunday. It is one of the outstanding events on the spring program and draws a large entry list for the four-ball tourney in the forenoon and mixed foursome tourney in the afternoon.

Plans are also being made for the New England intercollegiate golf championship which will be held at the Oakley Club on May 15 and 16.

Here and There

Dartmouth golfers opened their season yesterday, defeating Boston College players, 7½ to 1½ . . . Two sons of Rip Heneage, Dartmouth's director of athletics, played and won their matches . . . Brown is scheduled to play baseball against Tufts at Medford today . . . This afternoon, Brown yachtsmen will test their skill against M. I. T. dinghy sailors on the lower basin of the Charles River . . . Brown Club of Boston members are scheduled to sit down to dinner in Kenmore Hotel at 6:30 . . . The Stoney Brae Golf Club dinner is also scheduled for 6:30 . . . An Olympic Fund benefit swimming meet has been arranged for Friday night at Charlestown by the Boys Clubs of Boston . . . The event is scheduled for 8 o'clock . . Features will include movies of baseball games, swimming contests and the appearance of Bob Kiphuth of Yale.

George Lott and Lester Stoefen will team against Ellsworth Vines and Berkeley Bell in the doubles feature of the professional tennis program at the Boston Garden next Tuesday evening . . . Vines will play Stoefen and Lott will match strokes with Bell in the singles matches . . . Basil Smith has been appointed golf starter and caddy master at The Country Club . . . Smith succeeds Charles Dukelow . . . M. I. T. golfers will go to Worcester on Saturday to meet Holy Cross linksmen . . . Both Kay Winthrop and Virginia Rice Johnson of Boston advanced in the sixteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis tourney at White Sulphur Springs yesterday . . . Mrs. Johnson won from Elizabeth Clark, Chestnut Hill, Penna., 6—4, 6—2, while Miss Winthrop's opponent defaulted.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers April 21

Mancuso, Giants	1
Joe Moore, Giants	1
Dickey, Yankees	1
McNair, Red Sox	1

The Leaders

Klein, Cubs	4
Dickey, Yankees	3
Trosky, Indians	3
Ott, Giants	2
Foxx, Red Sox	2
Goodman, Reds	2
Demaree, Cubs	2
Hafey, Pirates	2
Mancuso, Giants	2
John Moore, Phillies	2
Herman, Reds	2
League Totals	
National	38
American	28
Total	66

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Mickey Cochrane must have had his tongue in his cheek when he said it would take warm weather to get Schoolboy Rowe started . . . Rowe pitched 18 scoreless innings until the Browns nicked him . . . Coast experts are advising Ben Eastman, former Stanford star, to stick to the 800-meter event in his drive for a place on the Olympic team . . . Ray Wolf, Texas Christian assistant coach, didn't take that North Carolina job because of a salary difference of $500 . . . Rice finally has landed Ernest Lain, sharp-shooting passer and hard-running back from Mexia (Texas) High . . . The kid could have had his pick of more than a dozen colleges.

* * *

The gold-plated Boston Red Sox have caught the fancy of the entire world, it seems . . . Last week a well wisher wrote from Czechoslovakia . . . Now comes a note from Algiers, North Africa . . . The writer asks Eddie Collins to present a season's pass to a friend in Boston so said friend may send a daily first-hand account of the doings of the Sox . . . Collins was glad to comply . . . Baseball men say George Jeffcoat, Dodger pitching rookie from New Brooklands, S. C., has the best curve ball in the majors . . . It breaks low and fast . . . Jeff has two brothers playing baseball . . . Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is a great wrasslin' fan and didn't miss a session of the Olympic tryouts at Bethlehem . . . And why not just award the title to those Oklahomans every year and save the expense of a tournament?

Columbia Oarsmen Please Glendon In Early Showing

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—It is unlikely that Columbia's crew will be the gem of the ocean this year, but by Coach Hubert Glendon's own admission he has the most promising group of huskies in several years. A victory over Navy last Saturday revealed the Lions as a powerful unit, surprisingly smooth in oarsmanship.

Not a man in either the varsity or the jayvee boat this year had ever seen a shell except in the newsreels until he came to Columbia and only two of the entire squad have had varsity experience.

Most of the squad is recruited from last year's freshman crew. The two veterans in the varsity boat are Capt. Arnold H. Redding, who is rowing No. 2, and Arnold DeW. Way, at No. 7. Hays G. Shimp, a youngster, is stroking the varsity, setting the pace for George T. Rahilly, bow; Redding; Henry Bertuil, No. 3; William M. Cook, No. 4; William K. Bernius, No. 5; William K. Murphy, No. 6; and Way. Coxswain Russell Shorten was with the varsity last year. All are New Yorkers.

Loss of weight by this combination has caused Glendon some concern. The youngsters averaged 180 pounds when they first started working March 4, but have dropped to an average of about 175 now.

Since it is the policy of Glendon not to raid Coach Lou Little's football squad for material, Columbia has had trouble in the past few years getting enough men to make up two heavyweight boats. This year, however, the Lions have reentered jayvee competition.

The current jayvee eight is stroked by Edward W. Kloth and back of him are Robert V. Martin, Fred D. Fremd, Stanton F. Leggett, William K. Kurz, John L. Zumbach, Graham S. McConnell and Philip F. Baas. Like all the varsity oarsmen, they all are New Yorkers.

Glendon is assisted by his father, "Old Dick" Glendon, and by Alastair MacBain, a member of the great 1929 Columbia crew, which was unbeaten.

After the Child's Cup race with Penn and Princeton here Saturday, the Lions will meet Yale and Penn at Derby, Conn., May 2, and Harvard and Massachusetts Tech at Cambridge May 9, before going into training for the four-mile Poughkeepsie regatta June 22.

If the varsity does well with this schedule, Glendon said Columbia would enter the Olympic trials at Princeton, July 3-4.

Middlebury Elects

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., April 22 (AP)—Two captains for next season have been elected at Middlebury College, it was announced. They are Francis E. Clonan of Mineville, N. Y., who will lead the basketball five, and Charles J. Harvi of Wareham, Mass., who will guide the winter sports group. Basketball, winter sports and hockey letters have been awarded to varsity squad members.

Midshipmen Rewarded

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 22 (AP)—Seventy-eight midshipmen have been awarded their letters for participation in winter sports at the Academy. The letters will be presented to the athletes during the June week ceremonies. Those to receive the "N" for basketball include Carl M. Fellows, Pitchburg, Mass. Members of the boxing squad to receive letters include Edward M. Luby, Ulster, N. Y.

N. E. Track Meet May 23

LEOMINSTER, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Ralph H. Colson, athletic director at Fitchburg's Teachers College, has announced the annual field and track meet of teachers colleges and normal schools of New England would be held at Leominster, May 23. The schools entered are: Fitchburg, Hyannis, Salem, New Britain, Conn.; Farmington, Maine, and Keene, N. H.

Heistand Wins Shoot

PINEHURST, N. C., April 22 (AP)—Joe Heistand, of Hillsboro, Ohio, missed only eight targets in winning the North and South trapshooting championship yesterday, scoring 98—94—192 for the 200 targets at 16 yards. S. H. Sharman, Salt Lake City, was second with 87—91—178, and D. H. McCollough, Charlotte, N. C., third with 86—91—177.

Stripp Agrees to Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Joe Stripp, veteran infielder, has agreed to terms with the Brooklyn Dodgers. He will sign a 1936 contract today. Joe is the last of the holdouts. He is in condition and will probably see immediate action.

Cards Release Ankenman

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals have released Fred (Pat) Ankenman, shortstop, on option to Columbus of the American Association, it was announced last night.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

America's Walker Cup Team

THAT the defense of the Walker Cup for 1936 is in good hands cannot be questioned. The naming of Francis Ouimet of Boston, as captain of the United States team, is not only a most-deserved one so far as Ouimet goes, but it gives to the defenders one of the greatest and most highly respected golfers that the game has ever developed. It is the second successive year that the United States open champion of 1913 and amateur champion of 1914 and 1931 has been selected for that honor. It also continues his record of having been a member of every United States Walker Cup team named since the trophy was first played for in 1922. The other members of the team, as announced by the United States Golf Association, are: George T. Dunlap Jr. and George J. Voigt of New York; Alexander Campbell and Harry L. Givan of Seattle, Wash.; Reynolds Smith of Dallas, Texas.; Edward White of Bonham, Texas; John Goodman of Omaha; John N. Fischer of Cincinnati; Walter Emery of Oklahoma City, and Charles Yates of Atlanta.

Staff Photo
Francis Ouimet

A Young, Strong Team

Perhaps the most striking feature of this team is to be found in its youth. It is one of the youngest squads that has ever been named for a Walker Cup competition, and, while it will miss the presence of W. Lawson Little Jr., the world's amateur champion, it promises to give a very good account of itself when it meets the British team at the Pine Valley Country Club, Clementon, N. J., Sept. 2 and 3 next. There is unquestionably a lot of strength in the golfers named. Little would, of course, have added to the team had he been eligible to take part; but the team still looks strong enough to keep the cup in the United States for another two years. There are six players on the squad to whom this will be a new experience, but they have shown more than once that they can play championship golf, and there is no reason why lack of experience in cup matches should keep them from a successful defense.

The Five Veterans

Ouimet, Dunlap, Voigt, Goodman and Fischer are the five veterans named, and they are all entitled to high rank in world golf. Ouimet may have passed his peak as a golfer, but even at that, there are few golfers in the world today who can spot him any strokes. He frankly states that he may not play on the team, but simply act as nonplaying captain, this to be definitely settled when the team has completed its preliminary practice. It is our opinion, however, that when the lineup for the foursomes is given out, Ouimet's name will be in the list. The other four veterans have proved their ability under all kinds of competition.

The Five Newcomers

Of the newcomers, Emery is, perhaps, the most highly regarded, as he is the player who gave Little a great battle in the final of the United States amateur last year. He is also highly rated as the successor to Little as amateur titleholder when the next championship is played this summer. That Campbell should have been named for the team, even though he did not survive the first round of the national championship last year, should not surprise, as he is one of the best of the younger golfers, having won the Canadian amateur twice and turned in the best qualifying card for the national tournament last August. With such a fine lot of amateurs under the able leadership of Ouimet, it is hard to think that the cup will leave America this year for the first time in its history.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Cafe Minerva
A Pleasant Place to Dine
Special Luncheon, 50c
Special Dinner, 75c
Sunday Dinners, 75c-$1.00
Music, Dancing from 6 P. M.
Also Visit Our Adjoining Cafeteria
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c
Operating Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 55 Central Square
BROCKTON: 125 Main Street
BOSTON: 252 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

LUNCHEON 35¢
DINNER 45¢-50¢
TU UP-STAIRS SECOND FLOOR
KUM- 248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

CORNER COFFEE HOUSE
"Where friends and neighbors meet"
86 Massachusetts Avenue
Near Commonwealth Avenue
Open 7:30 A. M.-8 P. M.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Served Daily Also a la Carte

ACE CAFETERIA
142 Huntington Ave., opp. Mechanics Bldg.
SPECIAL ALL THIS WEEK
Broiled Minute Sirloin STEAK, Cole Slaw, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter 25c
Old Fashioned Strawberry Shortcake, 10c

TRENTON, N. J.

PILLSBURY'S
TURK' HEAD RESTAURANT
Good Things to Eat at Reasonable Prices
Broad and Hanover Sts. TRENTON, N. J.
Nassau and University Place PRINCETON

NEW YORK, N. Y.

A New Canterbury Lunch
Will Open At
331 MADISON AVENUE
(Cor. EAST 43rd ST.)
MONDAY APRIL 27
Air Conditioned
Attractively appointed, and serving the delicious home cooked food, for which it is known in downtown New York.
11:00 A. M. — 2:30 P. M.
SELF SERVICE

147 W. 45 St. Rosoff's 152 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

TEANECK, N. J.

Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 Tea
Closed Mondays Dinner
E. Mary Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Marie's
Luncheon 50c and 75c
Dinner 75c-$1.00
Pastries—Ice Cream
538 William St., cor. Prospect Or. 3-3210

Hotel-Martine
WEEKDAY DINNERS 75c
SUNDAY DINNERS 85c
41 So. Clinton St. Or. 3-2500

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Outfitting the Baby — For Home and Society

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Infant Trousseaux for Newcomers

Layettes Already Assembled Are Available, but Here Is a List of Items

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

BEFORE one goes shopping for the tiny baby it is well to consider the special needs imposed by an existence in a recumbent position, on the fringe of which position constant muscular activities take place, causing legs and arms to quiver or shoot upward spasmodically and then to relax onto the flat and supine plane from which the world is first contemplated.

For the first few weeks the baby wears a flannel binder. These binders are included in all assembled layettes or can be bought separately in infants' departments. They are strips of French flannel with raw or pinked edges, never with hems, for these would make hard ridges against the tender body of the child. They are secured with tiny safety pins, where the circle first comes together and again where the strip ends, halfway again around the small abdomen.

The second garment is a knitted band, which looks like a shirt without sleeves and cut low in the neck. It has no closing, but slips on over the feet; and, although it stretches and yields to bodily movement, it is, nevertheless, a support. Wool and silk in combination form the ideal texture for this finely ribbed, knitted garment; but wool with cotton is also satisfactory.

The diaper is the third garment in the usual order of dressing. It is no longer folded in a triangle, but in a rectangle, and pinned at the sides, forming little pants. Those made of cotton or linen birdseye and those of absorbent knitted material are, in the case of certain models, slightly narrowed at the sides and shaped through the center, so that they are form fitting. Some mothers like to use also Dennison pads of absorbent paper, whose cost is almost negligible. The choice between birdseye and knitted diapers is largely a matter of personal opinion, but if ironing is a burden, the knitted fabric, which does not require this, is preferable for the very punctilious mother or nurse. However, birdseye can be pulled and smoothed very satisfactorily without pressing and in families where service needs to be economized this is almost invariably the method.

The diapers having been adjusted, a long-sleeved shirt is put on, at least during the first weeks and always during the cold weather. Silk-and-wool or wool-and-cotton are again the choice. The shirt must open all the way down so that the little arms can be thrust easily into the sleeves. R. H. Macy & Co. is featuring a shirt that buttons on the side, for the purpose of eliminating bulges over the chest and stomach. To the writer, the front buttoning seems preferable because although an infant spends most of the first six months of life on his back, strong, kind hands turn him from time to time on one side or the other until he is able to roll around himself, and when lying on his left side even tiny buttons there might prove uncomfortable excrescences.

Contrary opinions exist regarding petticoats or "gertrudes," as they are called. When babies were taken up a great deal to be displayed to admiring friends a white skirt was deemed essential as it is a dainty basis for a sheer dress. When the era of sequestered infants came into vogue, however, the lawn petticoat was relegated to a defunct tradition and only a flannel one was provided. Now the flannel one is being discarded as encumbering the free motions of the experimental legs; and because a layer between the intimate garments and the frock seems necessary, the lawn or muslin slip has returned. This would seem to be good counsel only for warm weather for bassinet blankets are easily displaced and a somewhat immovable covering for the legs has arguments in its favor. Whether of flannel or muslin, the slip should be so designed that it goes on over the feet and buttons, preferably, on the shoulders. It must completely cover the feet, with an inch or two to spare.

Despite the fact that infants' skirts have grown shorter as ideas regarding their care altered, booties are less and less worn and are not as a rule included in assembled layettes—at least not in those prepared for summer babies. The truth is that to keep them on is almost impossible; so why try?

Dresses and Sacques

Dresses invariably fasten with one, two or three small buttons in the back and these never seem to cause any annoyance. Like all tube-shaped garments, they must be put on over the feet. Although the well-being of the baby will be as adequately served by cotton as by fine linen, pin-tucking and hand embroidery are a delight to parents—who, after all, are entitled to some luxuries!

Sacques are always a favorite gift, but until the age when infants sit up, these garments are not very valuable. The best are those made of flannel; knitted and crocheted textures are likely to be so loose that the tiny fingers catch in their meshes.

A compact texture is important also for blankets and afghans, and these are such important accessories in the layette that one can hardly have too many of them, of one kind and another. They are needed to wrap the baby after his bath; for covering him in his bassinet; for enveloping him when he is taken up; and for keeping him warm and giving style to his perambulator when he goes out. A pillow in a finely embroidered case is also an ornament to the "pram," but it is considered preferable to have no pillow during the months when a baby lies on his back, for he is better off with his head flat on the mattress. The country or suburban baby with a sleeping porch may not need a carriage until he is old enough to enjoy the entertainment it offers.

A bunting is an admirable garment for outdoor wear. It opens up flat and then folds around him fastening down the front with a zipper, thus forming a bag from which neither feet nor arms can escape. This garment may be of silk or soft wool, according to one's taste, and warmly interlined for winter or lightly fashioned for the mild seasons. Some buntings have hoods attached that are perfectly flat in the back. Head coverings for children not more than six months old should always be flat in the crown and untrimmed around the face.

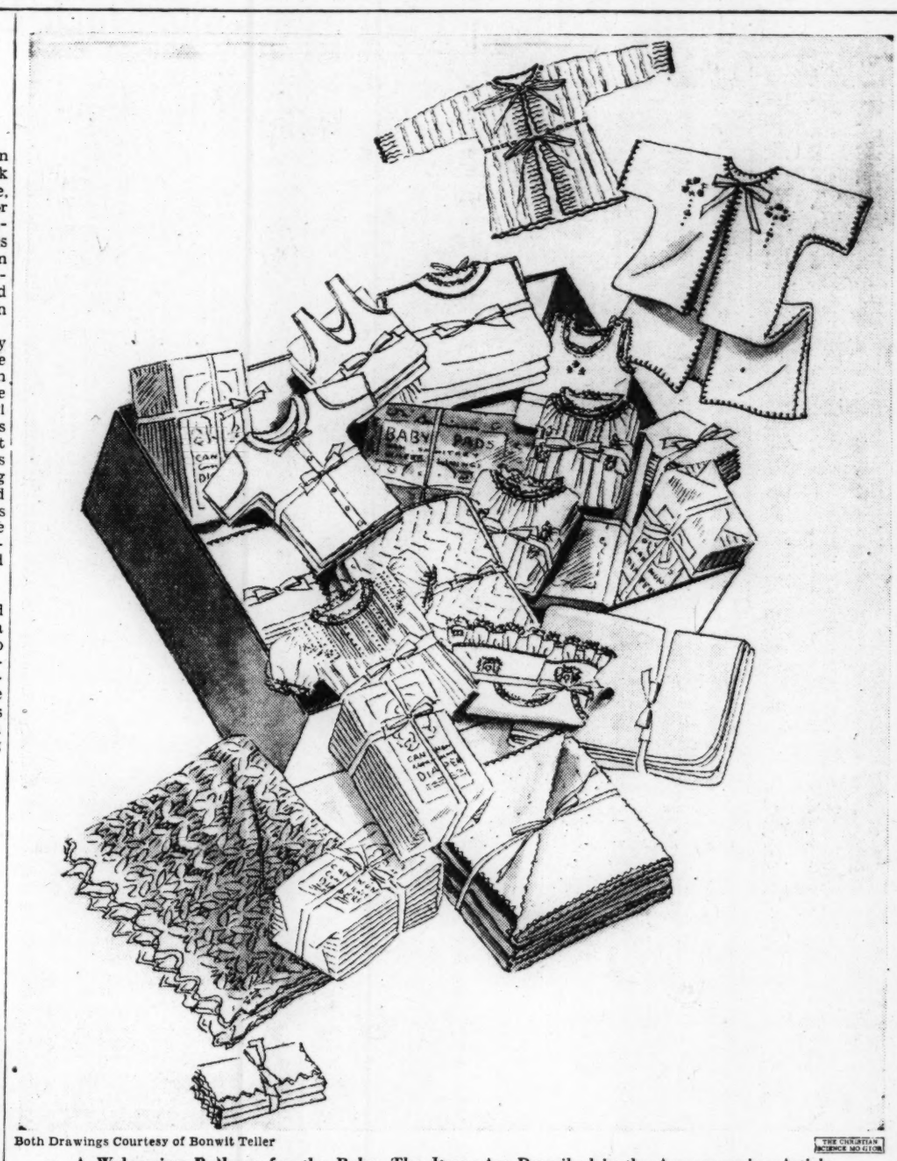
And thus passes the baby's day till the final regular feeding of the evenly spaced schedule ushers in "bedtime." A knit nightgown or one of soft flannel or outing flannel further differentiates the baby's night from his day. A fresh sheet is tucked around the mattress in his bassinet; a band of rubber sheeting is laid across it like a girdle and covered with a cotton pad; blankets are pinned around him and the serious business of sleep is solemnized by darkness, a partly opened window, and an extended fast.

Layette Box

It is more conducive to order and system to limit the garments in a layette to essential numbers than to fill drawers with extra items. A supply consisting only of what is needful encourages the daily care of the garments and checks accumulations of used ones. The layette box which is illustrated contains the following articles:

3 Flannel Binders
3 Knitted Bands
3 Knitted Shirts
24 Small Diapers
24 Medium Diapers
1 Box of Dennison Pads
4 Linen Gertrudes
5 Handmade Dresses
1 English Knit Sacque
1 Silk Bunting
3 Knit Nightgowns
1 Wrapper
1 Bath Blanket
4 Knit Towels
4 Knit Wash Cloths
2 Rubber Sheets
4 Cotton Pads
1 Shawl

Except that more blankets and covers are required, this assembled layette is excellent and will save the mother who does not like shopping a great deal of time and study. The separate articles are, of course, available, and at the same prices as when included in a complete box. This particular layette offers only handmade dresses and gertrudes with a good deal of needlework and of exquisite materials. The total cost is $73.75. Plain dresses and skirts though of fine material would effect a considerable saving, as also would homemade items.



Both Drawings Courtesy of Bonwit Teller

A Welcoming Package for the Baby. The Items Are Described in the Accompanying Article

The Fair Sex

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY have been the voices raised in behalf of the moneyless wife who has to skim from the family food allowance enough pennies to buy herself a new hat or pay her dentist bill. I have in times past lifted my own voice in a campaign for salaries for wives, or an honest business partnership between married couples. And since wives are certainly people and supposedly doing a day's work as their contribution to the ensemble, there is something disconcertingly medieval in a woman's straining pennies from the meat bill or asking her husband for "just 50 cents more." But what with modern wives who hold jobs, do part-time work, or earn through writing, it seems that there is anotner side to the picture.

Granted that, ideally speaking, the husband's salary forms the income of a business partnership, earned by both. Well and good. But how about that money "earned extra" by the wife? That wives do not always carry out their side of the partnership, is the point put forward by Marian Castle in a penetrating article, "Her Own Money" in the current Harper's. "We laid down one set of pocketbook rules for our husbands to follow; yet when it is our turn to carry the pocketbook we refuse to abide by those same rules."

* * *

In other words, the money—all of it—that the husband makes goes into the general fund, for the use of both; while many a wife (Mrs. Castle seems convinced that the "many" is no overstatement)—many a wife who earns a little here and there feels she has a right to consider that money her own. Even the wife who earns a regular salary will frequently use it to dress herself on or to buy luxuries (her husband not having the fun of using his salary for luxuries, and having to wrest his clothes allowance from the general fund).

There is the wife "who is a private secretary with a husband who sells insurance." Sometimes over a period of several months she saves every cent of her salary.

"Once she bought herself a new fur coat 'with her own money.' Another time she purchased a block of securities. But," says Mrs. Castle, "fancy her indignation if her husband followed this same course."

Another example given is that of a woman who earns a few hundred dollars by making unusual Christmas cards. "Each fall for three months their house is bedlam. Meals are eaten off the corner of the kitchen table. The entire menage exists only to aid in this showy earning of a relatively meager sum. Then when the returns are in, instead of putting them all in the family pot, the wife buys herself a coveted etching or an Indian squash-blossom necklace, which she proudly announces she bought 'with her own money.' . . . She does not intend to cheat, but she does. For her claim to partnership in her husband's earnings rests upon the assumption that she maintains a home for him. Yet for three months out of the year her husband has no home. . . . It never occurs to her that if she wants time off from homemaking, the first call upon her earnings should be the hiring of a domestic substitute." Mrs. Castle goes on to say that in the event that the husband is willing to makeshift during the three months, he certainly helps earn the Christmas-card money.

* * *

To the woman who maintains that she uses only such time for earning as other women may spend at bridge or matinees, and therefore that the "spare-time earnings" are her own, Mrs. Castle suggests that a comparison of actual working hours of husband and wife be made. The question can be answered honestly only after that. Writers and singers, Mrs. Castle feels, seem "the most unethical about the disposal of their earnings." While the husband carries the overhead, gladly pays for singing lessons, concert frocks, typewriters, short-story courses, in addition to regular household expenses and labor saving devices, the part-time singer or writer will use "her own money" for something entirely of her own choice or even something entirely for herself.

There are further examples given, and I could, alas, add more from my own knowledge, as perhaps also can you. It is only right to say, however, that I have seen "many a wife" who is carrying out her full share of the partnership, and some who are even shouldering more than their share.

We all grant that a true partnership works both ways. Each member wants to have equal responsibility and to make an equal contribution of one sort or another to the whole. Mrs. Castle would have us consider that in most cases all earnings are achieved on "the firm's" time, no matter which partner does it. Who then shall have a say in the spending? May our sincerity in dealing with this situation win for us increasingly a new right to be called "The Fair Sex."

Millicent Taylor

THE ORIGINAL ECRU OR CREAM CURTAIN TINT IN TABLET FORM

MADE IN U.S.A.
PRO-DURA
(PROTECTION) (DURABILITY)
30 BEAUTIFUL COLORS IN TABLETS
10c A Tablet — 10c A Tablet
Dyes and Tints Silk, Wool and Cotton
At Department and Drug Stores
If not carried by your dealer order direct from
O. P. RUBARDT & CO., MFR.
5116 Ravenswood Avenue Chicago, Ill.

The New Coin Purse
Your Money at Your Finger Tips
Holds Over $4. in Change. Also Pocket for Currency.
COLORS: RED, GREEN, BLUE, BLACK, BROWN
SAFE LIGHT COMPACT
1.00 POSTPAID IN U. S. A.
HALLIDAY'S
1750 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

Stream-line your figure

TO give you a neat trim figure with slender lines, Munsingwear designed these new tissue-weight "Foundettes" . . . two-way stretch foundation garments that are firm and give the utmost of comfort. They have extra lengthwise stretch for giving you that smooth, streamline effect. See "Foundettes" at a good store near you.

MUNSINGWEAR, MINNEAPOLIS

"Foundettes" BY MUNSING Wear

HAIR-NETS 30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00
Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
We appreciate the patronage of Monitor Readers during the past 13 years.

$5 AND $6
SIZES 1 TO 12
WIDTHS AAAAA TO EEE

NORA, $5
Tailored oxford with punched design. Black, brown, white. 4 to 10, AAA to D and EEE.

See Your Local Dealer or Write to
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
AUBURN, N. Y.

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
style-freedom-poise

An "In Be-tween"

Its length is in between a brief and a bloomer. It's ideal to wear in between warm and cool days. 0500 range. Made of run resist materials.

Ask your dealer or write

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

How She 'Suited' Herself

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DECIDE to suit yourself this spring, and you'll save enough to buy accessories to go with it. Many women who have made their own dresses for years, honestly believe that they couldn't make a suit. However, I believe that anyone with enough sewing ability to make a well fitting house frock can make one of the simpler suits so much in vogue this spring.

I'll admit the buttonholes had me bested. But Grandma Field, my neighbor, makes grand ones! So I washed her kitchen woodwork in exchange for buttonholes on my double breasted jacket. 'Twas a fine trade, each feeling she had the best of the bargain.

To me there's nothing like navy to put a spring wardrobe in shipshape order. But that's my idea. What's yours? Express your individuality. There's an infinite variety of styles and fabrics and colors.

You can look pretty devastating in a discreet dark suit that bursts into a bloom of gay print or white frills at the throat. And that is really what I wish to discuss. Blouses. Both mannish shirts and feminine sheers.

An Even Half Dozen

The fact is—I have six new blouses all made from old clothes. I am really proud of them. The first is a silk-like broadcloth with a tucked bosom and a plain shirt collar. I fashioned it from a white shirt my husband had discarded, and dipped it in pink dye. It is lovely with my suit, which is navy, or had you guessed? Another blouse is made from a worn white shirt, too. It is strictly tailored and has a wide flapping collar a good deal like little brother's sport blouse. I left this one white and embroidered my monogram on the collar.

Last summer's white pique sports skirt gave me a blouse in the modern vestee style. And three cast-off dresses from the trunk furnished materials for the others. My "single tone," a brighter-than-navy in plain silk, has collar and cuffs that are cross-tucked. This is not difficult, and is very effective. The collar has deep points and there is a half-fabric "spaghetti" tie.

In planning my blouses I was very careful about the way the collar would look with my suit. A sheer, crisp organdy—Kelly green flecked with tiny white dots—has plain white collar and cuffs trimmed with rows of machine stitching in colored thread.

I am especially proud of my peasant blouse of brown voile cross-stitched in bright colors. Brown goes well with navy blue. And when I wear this blouse I can use the brown shoes, gloves and purse that belong to my winter outfit. I put a brown band on my hat and feel I have a brand new ensemble.

I "splurged," quite a lot for me, and purchased navy shoes. So my hat allowance was one neat round dollar. The hat is navy, and very tailored and plain. But the lines are becoming, and I change it by adding colored hat bands.

By the way, had you thought to dye the white string or cotton mesh gloves to match your other accessories? Mine came out "legant." Vivid color contrast is in perfect taste, so don't forget a flower boutonniere for your coat. Violets, carnations, fruit clusters and vegetables! Strictly fresh and very smart! Artificial carrots, peppers and tomatoes to wear on your tailored lapel.

B. S.

What a Secretary Should Know

One With Experience Discusses a New Handbook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who are inclined to look upon secretaries as mere automatons taking dictation and transcribing notes would do well to read "The Secretary's Book," by S. J. Wanous, A. M. (New York: The Ronald Press Co. $2.50).

A secretary myself, I have learned that the calling requires far more training, active thinking, and hard work than the average person realizes. Professor Wanous bolsters up my opinion that secretarying is by no means easy or simple, but a highly specialized profession, often involving much responsibility. And, reading the manual, I felt a very real regret that no one had placed a similar book in my hands before I first stepped into office routine.

After studying the wide range of subjects covered by Professor Wanous, one considers that the secretary should be an intelligent assistant, equipped with the education, ability, and resourcefulness to take her employer's place when necessary. In order to help secretaries in various business and professional fields, the author has prepared several definitely informative chapters, many of them illustrated with copies of the actual documents involved, on such specialized things as the preparation of legal instruments, court documents, accounting reports, manuscripts, and statistical tables.

Ordinarily, I skip blithely past the preface of a book, also omitting its index, but one sentence caught my eye, and I not only read the entire preface but turned to the index. "The treatment of each topic is brief and independent enough to make it possible for anyone to find in a minute's time just the information desired," I read. "Aha," I thought, "we shall see about that." So, remembering the time I had scurried about for the correct way to address a firm composed of both men and women—whether to say "Dear Sirs and Ladies," or just "Dear Firm" (which seemed much more sensible)—I turned to the index. There it was, under "Salutations," on Page 33. Running my finger down the page to "Proper Forms of Address . . . A partnership of men and women," I found that the approved title was "Gentlemen." Although the answer was a blow to my feminine pride, the book had passed the test.

Many are the fine points which secretaries and employers claim can be learned in no school save that of experience. These points Professor Wanous has covered very ably in his chapters on "Meeting Office Callers," "Using the Telephone Effectively" and "Helpful and Time-Saving Hints." He discusses little points of office etiquette that are seldom if ever covered in books, such as the gracious way of handling introductions, interrupting meetings or terminating an interview without making a caller feel that he is being dismissed. One paragraph which may help many an attractive young secretary, harassed by compliments, genuine and otherwise, is headed "Accepting Compliments." Professor Wanous's advice deserves to be followed, for he does not prescribe an icy stare and haughty "Sir!" but a calm, matter-of-fact "Thank you," and a speedy return to business matters.

Simple solutions to many office problems prevail throughout the entire book. It is practical in its treatment of business ethics, as well in its instructions for all types of office correspondence and methods.

In the section on letter writing, there is, aside from the usual examples of letters of application, reference, etc., an outline for a typical series of collection letters—which many business men write, but very few write well. The salutations for addressing various personages in public office or special station are brief and concise. Especially helpful are the directions regarding telegrams, cables, and radio messages. There is explanation of such modern money-savers as "serial service" and "timed wire service," unknown or puzzling to many persons. The mailing and shipping section should save many trips to the post office, for it gives various postal rates, information about registered mail, insurance, postal and express money orders, and wiring money by telegram or cablegram. The chapters on the preparation of legal instruments and court documents should be especially helpful to anyone handling such matters.

The book is consistently up-to-date throughout. Perhaps the most unique proof of its modernity is the vocabulary of commonly used business terms. It includes such stickers as "amortization," "debenture," "imprest fund," "sight draft"—and chief of all, "bear," and "watered stock." This chapter should prove a real boon to the office worker, for dictionaries rarely give working, practicable definitions of strictly business terms. Here, as in its entirety, "The Secretary's Book" fills a very real need.

FREE TREAD SHOES
By Wilbur Coon
See the Wilbur Coon dealer in your vicinity

Big Profits in Candy Making
$200 First 2 Months, reports Miss Whitehead. Mrs. Philley made $8 in 3 days! Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows you at home with her new "Work Sheet" lessons. All special equipment needed furnished. Tested and proved Sales Plans and Advertising included. Write for names of 500 successful pupils, descriptive booklet and "Work Sheet" lesson on FUDGE—IT'S FREE. Am. School of Home Economics, 837 E. 55th St., Chicago.

Three Family Favorites

Hand-Me-Downs, Including High Altitude Ones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE recipes represent three generations of my family. The baked rhubarb delight is a recipe of my aunt's, the old-fashioned molasses cookies recipe is one my grandmother obtained from one of her neighbors, and the Redding cake is a recipe my great-grandmother brought from Redding, Conn. The Redding cake has been successfully made in Connecticut and eastern Iowa and is a low-altitude recipe; the other dishes for which recipes are inclosed have been successfully made at this altitude (near 4800 feet).

Baked Rhubarb Delight

Place
1 quart rhubarb, peeled and cut in pieces ½ inch long, in a buttered casserole. Make a crumbling mixture of
¾ cup sugar
½ cup flour, and
6 tablespoons butter. Spread this over the top of the rhubarb and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 1 hour. Do not cover during baking. Serve hot. Serves 6.

Old Fashioned Molasses Cookies

Place in large mixing bowl
1 cup sugar, cream into it
1 cup lard and add
1 cup molasses
1 scant cup water, and
1 well-beaten egg. (Egg may be omitted.) Into this mixture sift
3 cups flour, or enough to make a dough as stiff as can be stirred
1 teaspoon soda
1 teaspoon ginger, and
1 teaspoon salt. Cover bowl and set mixture aside for three hours or longer. (Dough may be made in evening and left to stand over night.) Take a small amount of the dough, roll out thin on floured board and cut with cookie cutter. To the bits of rolled-out dough left, add a small amount of dough from the bowl and roll and cut as before. Repeat until last of dough is used. Bake cookie in moderate oven (375° F.) about 12 minutes, taking care that they do not burn. Makes about 150 small cookies.

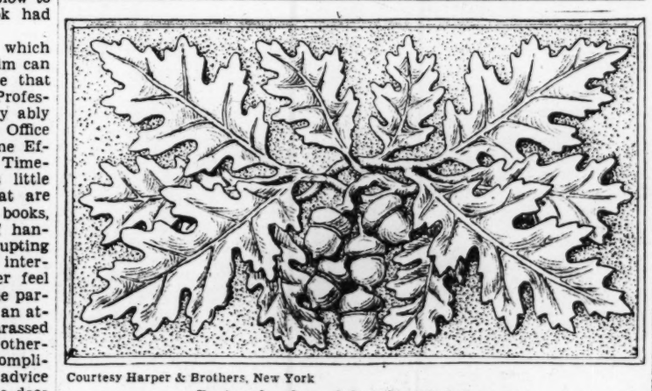
Redding Cake

Place in mixing bowl
2 cups brown sugar. Cream into it
½ cup butter. Beat well
3 egg yolks and add to sugar mixture. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Measure
1 cup milk. Place in sifter
2 scant cups flour. Add flour to sugar mixture a little at a time, alternately with small amounts of milk, until all is used. Place in sifter
1 scant cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder, and
¼ teaspoon salt. Beat to a stiff froth
3 egg whites and fold lightly into batter, adding a little at a time, alternately with small amounts of the flour mixture, until all has been combined. Bake in greased layer cake pans in moderate oven (375° F.) about 20 minutes. If baked in three large pans, one three-layer cake can be made, or, if four smaller pans are used, two two-layer cakes can be made. When cake is cool, spread jelly between the layers. Or spread top, sides and between layers with the following

Uncooked Frosting

Add
2 cups sifted powdered sugar to
3 unbeaten egg whites. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Add
2 cups shredded coconut, or
2 squares chocolate which has been melted in a double boiler. If two two-layer cakes have been made, the sugar-egg-white-vanilla mixture for frosting may be divided into two equal amounts and
1 cup shredded coconut be added to half of it, for frosting one cake, and
1 square chocolate be added to the other half, to frost the second cake.

(Mrs.) G. D. B., Montana.



Courtesy Harper & Brothers, New York

Design for Carved Panel of Oak Leaves

This is a portion of Plate VII in a new book, "Designs for Wood-Carving," by Herbert W. Faulkner, published by Harper at $1. It is issued as a supplement to "Wood-Carving as a Hobby," by the same author, and includes 20 plates containing nearly 100 designs and motifs applicable to wood-carving projects both large and small. The designs range from elementary to more elaborate. The spiral type of binding enables the carver to lay the book out flat and trace the design; while the transparent page ruled grill at the end makes it easy to adapt the given designs to any desired size. Himself a master in the art of wood-carving, Mr. Faulkner has taught this craft for more than 25 years.

REMEMBER

PAGE & SHAW Chocolates
Page & Shaw Musicale
WBZ—SUNDAY, 10 A. M.

Listed Stock Quotations •

Metal and Farm Implement Shares Lead Stock Market Upturn

• Commodity and Money Markets

Moderate Price Advances Shown In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Industrial specialties pushed into a recovery move in today's stock market.

A few issues, such as Columbian Carbon, Santa Fe, Case and Johns-Manville, got up around 2 points each near the noon hour.

After a fast opening, at which sizeable overnight buying orders were filled at advancing prices, the volume dwindled. Extreme gains were pared under profit taking, but the list again stiffened later.

Gainers of fractions to a point or so included General Motors, Chrysler, United Stataes Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific and United States Rubber.

Bonds improved and wheat displayed renewed strength on further drought reports. Weakness of the French franc dragged down other leading foreign currencies in exchange markets.

As in the past several weeks there was no scarcity of encouraging industrial news.

Foreign developments were being watched closely, with the forthcoming French elections being awaited for some clue as to what may happen on the politico-financial front.

Buying and selling from abroad was understood to have been about even and in rather light volume.

Bond Prices Rise

A handful of corporate issues pushed forward for gains of fractions to around 2 points in the bond market today.

Investment circles noted that loans with stock conversion privileges were among the gainers and said the firmness in the share market had stimulated demand.

Up about 1 to 2 points shortly before noon were Studebaker convertible 6s, Pure Oil 4½s with warrants, Allis Chalmers 4s, Chesapeake Corp. 5s, International Cement 4s and Paramount 6s. Porto Rico Tobacco 6s jumped more than 4 points on small volume.

A rise of more than a point in Panama 5s of 1963 followed a gain of 1½ in this issue on Tuesday and a run-up of 3⅞ in the stamped series of this issue. Most other foreign obligations were a little lower in quiet trading.

Medium and low priced rails were once more in favor and shifted ahead fractionally. Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Northwestern 4¾s and Erie 5s were among the gainers.

The United States Government list was uneventful with small advances and losses about evenly distributed. Dealers said the market was still waiting to get the French election and possible settlement of the franc's future out of the way.

Banks and other financial institutions were described as remaining on the sidelines of the Treasury market.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	36½	38½	First, N Y	1970	2010
City	33¾	35½	Manhattan	25½	27
Commercial	179	185	Public	41	43
Fifth Av	975	1000	Trade Bank	18	20

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	57½	59½	Fulton	210	220
Banca C I	105	115	Guaranty	287	292
Bk NY&T	498	508	Irving	.5¼	16¼
Bronx	8½	9½	Kings Co	1690	1740
Brooklyn	110	115	Law Tle&G	1	2
Cn Hanover	100	112	M'facturers	48	50
Chemical	54½	56½	New York	114	117
Lawyers	46	49	Title Guar	8½	9½
Empire	23	24	Unit States	2005	2055

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	46½	49½	Merchants	405	425
N Shawmut	27¼	29¾	Second Nat	143	149

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cont Ill Bk	150	155	Harris T&S	350	375
First Nat	269	274	Northern Tr	795	840

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Aetna Fire	50½	53½	Home	37¼	39¼
Am Alliance	24¼	25¾	North River	26¼	27¾
Gt American	27½	29	Spgfld Fir	137½	140½
Hartford	71½	74½	U S Fire	54¾	56¾

Boston Stocks

April 22, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	137½	137	137	137¼
6.00	Boston Elevated	65½	66½	66½	66¼
..	Bos & Me pf	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
..	Bos & Me pr pf	23½	22¾	23¼	23¼
.64	Bos & Pers Prop	16½	16¼	16¼	15¾
..	Copper Range	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	60	58⅜	60	57½
4.50	Eas G & F pr pf	70⅛	70	70	70
..	East Mass R	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
..	East Mass R pf A	60	60	60	60
..	East Mass pf B	15⅞	15½	15½	16
..	East Mass R adj	7¼	6⅜	7¼	6⅝
8.00	Edison Elec	165¼	165	165¼	165¾
.70a	Employer's Group	22	22	22	21½
..	Ed Elec rects	165¼	165	165¼	164¾
..	Maine Cent	9	9	9	10
..	Mass Util Assn	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
..	Mergenthaler	45	45	45	45
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121¼	121	121	121¼
7.00	OldColony RR	44⅛	44	44	45
.25	Old Dominion	13⅜	11⅝	13⅜	1
..	Quincy Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.60	Reece Fld M	2	2	2	2
.40	Shawmut Assn	13	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
..	Suburb Elec	2½	2½	2½	2
..	Texla Oil	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
4.00	Torrington	98	97	97¼	99
..	Unit Gas	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9⅛
..	Utah M & T	75	66c	75c	66c
2.50	United Shoe M	87¼	86¾	87¼	86¾
	Bonds				
..	East Mass 4½ 48	76	76	76	76

a—partly extra.

Southern Dairies Net 23c

Southern Dairies, Inc., and subsidiaries, controlled by National Dairy Products Corporation report for 1935 net profit after federal taxes, depreciation, interest and other charges of $57,121, equal to 23 cents a share on 250,000 no par class A shares. In 1934 net loss was $33,283.

Wool Top Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

January	94.0b	95.0
April		95.0
June	96.0a	94.0b
July	95.0a 94.5	94.0b
September	95.0a	94.0b
December	94.0b 95.0	94.0b

Spots 103 0, up ½ cent.

a—Asked. b—Bid.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
September	11.90	11.91	11.89	11.91	—.01
December	12.25	12.27	12.20	12.20	—.02

	Winnipeg Wheat High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.83⅜	.82⅜	.83⅜	+.01⅛
July	.84¼	.83¼	.83⅜	+ ¼
October	.85⅝	.84⅝	.84⅞	.....

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 22	Last Apr. 21
		—A—				
137⅛	107⅛	Adams Express (.10b)	12¼	12	12¼	12
35¾	25¼	Adams Millis (1)	26	26	26	26
4½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3	2⅞	3	2¾
61⅝	60	Air Reduction N	61⅞	61⅜	61¾	61
6⅛	½	Airway Elec App	4¾	4⅜	4¾	4½
173⅜	135⅛	Alaska Juneau (.60¢)	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅜
45⅜	23¼	Alleghany Corp (h)	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	21⅛	20½	21⅛	20¾
29½	12½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	20	20	20	20
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	32¼	31½	32¼	31½
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	191	189	191	189
29⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27	26⅞	26¾	26
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7¾	7⅝	7¾	7⅝
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	71	71	71	71¼
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	46¼	45½	46⅛	45¼
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	24	24	23	23
125½	75	Amerada (2)	109	109	109	106
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	51½	51	51½	50¼
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	49	48⅞	49	49½
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F 1.20	45½	45½	45½	45¼
132½	125½	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	127	126½	126½	126⅝
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	127½	126⅜	126½	125¼
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	165	165	165	165
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	35	34½	34¾	34
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	62	62	62	60¼
58¾	31	Am Chain	55	54	54¾	53½
126½	114¾	Am Chain pf (5½g)	127	127	127	126⅞
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10	10	10	9⅞
32⅝	26⅛	Am Com Alcohol	26¼	26	26¼	25½
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23	21⅞	22⅜	21½
3⅜	⅝	Am Encaustic T (h)	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	8⅛	7⅞	8	7¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	35¼	35⅛	35¼	34½
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	30¼	30¼	30¼	
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16½	16	16½	15½
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6¾
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	37¼	36¼	37¼	
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40½	39½	40½	39½
4⅝	3	Am Ice	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
13⅜	10⅝	Am Laternational	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	26¾	25⅝	26⅜	25⅜
95½	73¼	Am Loco pf	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
29⅞	22¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	22½	21⅞	21⅞	21¾
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	11	10⅞	11	10⅞
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	32	31	32	30½
13½	9	Am Power & Lt	11¾	11¼	11⅜	11
52	7/8 36⅝	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	46¼	45⅝	46	45⅜
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6½ pf (1½)	54	53¾	53¾	53½
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	22¼	21⅞	22	21⅝
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	29½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	100⅛	99½	100	97⅜
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	21¼	21	21	20½
33¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	29½	28¾	29	29
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	78½	77½	78½	76⅞
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	142⅞	142⅞	142⅞	..
108	104	Am Sm & R 6% pf (6)	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	26½	26	26½	26
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30	29⅞	30	30
61¼	51½	Am Sugar Re (2)	52¾	51⅞	52⅞	51⅝
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1*)	23¼	22¾	23¼	22⅜
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	164½	163½	164⅜	163
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	90½	90	90½	90¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	91¾	91	91¼	91¼
8½	5½	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	28½	27½	28	..
25¼	20½	AmWat W & E	22⅞	22⅜	22¾	22½
11½	9	Am Woolen	9½	9	9	9
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	60	60	60	59½
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	5	Am Writ P pf (h)	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	3⅞
39¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	38½	37⅞	38½	36¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	22¾	21¼	22¾	20⅜
15	7½	Andes Copper	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
5⅜	3⅛	A P W Paper	4	4	4	3¼
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1*)	41½	41¼	41½	40¾
122	120	Archer Dan pf (7)	121	121	121	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107½
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¼
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Coork (1½*)	58¾	57⅞	58	57½
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	11
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	17¾	17½	17½	17¼
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	14⅞	14½	14½	14⅝
109¾	106	Asso Dry G 1 pf (3g)	107½	107½	107½	..
86⅜	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78¼	77	77	76¼
104⅛	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	101	101	101	101½
35⅜	27	Atl Coast Line	26¾	25¼	25¼	26¾
16⅛	12	Atl Gulf & W I	12¼	11	12⅛	12
18½	14½	Atl Gulf&W pf	15¼	14½	14½	..
¾	⅝	Atl Refining Rts	15-32	12-32	14-32	12-32
35⅛	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	32¼	32	32	31¾
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	60	60	60	60
30⅛	19¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
54¼	40⅛	Auburn Auto	43¼	41¼	41¼	41⅞
10⅛	7½	Austin Nichols	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
7¾	4⅝	Aviation Corp Del	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
		—B—				
6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
54½	37½	Baldwin L pf (h)	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	19⅞	19½	19⅝	19¾
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	27¼	26¾	27¼	26½
20	14½	Barnsdall A (.60*)	18¼	18	18⅛	18⅛
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	71	70	71	70
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	21⅝
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14	13¾	14	14
88¾	88¾	Belg Nat Rwy ppf (11½)	88¾	88¾	88¾	..
21⅞	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1e)	30⅞	29⅞	30½	29½
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21½
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	53¼	52	53¼	51¾
63¾	52½	Beth Steel	58⅞	57⅜	58⅝	57
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17¼	17	17⅜	17⅜
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	117	116½	117	117
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	41	41	41	40½
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	17	17	17	16⅞
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	112¼	112¼	112¼	..
26½	19¾	Boeing Airplane	21	20⅝	21	20¼
63⅛	49¾	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	51½	50	51½	50
..	..	Bon Ami A (4)	45	41	41	41
100½	92¾	Bon Ami B (4)	98½	98½	98½	99
20½	15¾	Borden (1.60)	27⅝	27¼	27½	27¾
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16	15¾	15¾	15½
81¼	64	Briggs Manufac (3)	76	74½	75	74⅜
84⅞	49⅜	Briggs Mfg (2*)	53¾	52½	53¼	52⅛
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	57½	57½	57½	56⅛
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	44¼	43	43¼	43
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49¼	48¾	49	49
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103½	103	103½	102¼
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
56½	49¼	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	49	49	49	49½
13	8¾	Brunswick Balke	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9¼
14¼	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	11¼	11¼	11¼	10¾
20⅛	14⅞	Bucyrus E cv pf	15	14⅝	15	14½
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	15½	14	15	13¾
23¼	9⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1pf	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	2⅝
14	9⅞	Budd Wheel	10⅜	10¼	10½	10⅛
31⅛	22¾	Bullard	25⅛	25	25	25¼
23¼	11½	Bulova Watch	24⅛	23	24⅛	22⅞
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60*)	27¾	27	27	27¼
9	2⅝	Bush Term (h)	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	6¾
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅛
25¼	19⅞	Byers	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛
74	63⅞	Byers pf	63	63	63	..
25¼	23	Byron Jackson (1)	23½	23½	23½	23½
		—C—				
37⅝	32	Calif Packing (1½)	34¾	33	34¾	33
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	12½	11⅞	12½	11⅝
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1*)	34⅛	33¾	34⅛	33½
16½	11¼	Canada Dry	12¾	12	12¾	11½
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	40	40	40	40¼
18½	13	Capital Admin	15½	15½	15½	15
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	51⅜	50	51⅜	51¼
9¾	7½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8	7⅞	8	7½
177¾	92½	Case Thresh	164¾	161	164	159
141⅜	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	142	142	142	..
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	75⅝	75	75	74
32¼	24⅞	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¾	26	26¼	25½
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	26¼	26	26	25
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½*)	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼
9¾	7	Century Ribbon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7
58	47¾	Cerro le Pasco (4)	55½	55	55⅞	54¾
19¼	13¾	Certain-Teed	16	16	16	16
99½	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96½	96⅜	96½	96
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102½	102½	102½	..
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	64¾	63⅞	64¾	63¾
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57½	56⅞	57½	56¾
6¼	2⅞	Chi Ind & Lou pf (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3
2⅝	1½	Chi Ind & E Il (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
31¾	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28¾	28	28	28
27⅜	13¼	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2	2	2
57⅜	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3½
47⅜	31⅜	Chi&N Western (h)	31¾	31¼	33⅜	31¼
20½	14⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	15⅛	15	15	14½
8	3¾	Chi Pt&P 7% (h)	4⅜	3¾	4⅛	3¾
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	30½	29½	29¾	30
30¼	24¾	Chickasha Cot O (2)	25¼	25	25	25
11⅜	7	Childs Company	8	8	8	8
35	25	Chile Copper (½b)	33	33	33	32
103⅞	85½	Chrysler (4)	99	97¾	99½	96⅞
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F pf (6½)	82½	82½	82½	82½
19⅞	15¼	CiCty Ice & Fuel (2)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	38⅜	37¾	38¼	37
110¾	107¼	Cleve El Il pf (4½)	109	109	109	..
46	36	Cleve Cinph Br (1*)	38¼	37¼	38¼	37
70½	53	Cluett Peabody (1)	53¾	53	53¾	53½
97¼	84	Coca Cola (2)	88½	87	88½	87
20½	16¾	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	17½	16⅞	17½	16¾
51⅝	42	Collins & Aikman (½b)	47	46	46	45¼
24¾	16¼	Colonial Bea Oil	21	19	21	19
112	107¼	Colonial Stores (1)	111	111	111	111
9⅜	3⅝	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	5
49	24⅛	Colo F&I pf (h)	30	29	30	..
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	28	28	28	28
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1pf	26	26	26	26
21⅝	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	19½	19	19¼	18¾
11¼	7½	Columbia G pf A (6)	10½	101	101	..
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1*)	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4*)	120¾	120	120½	118
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	56½	55¼	56½	55
72⅞	55	Comm Inv Tr (3*)	71	69⅞	70	69¼
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	..
103¼	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	105¾	105¾	105¾	105
98	89½	Commwlth & So	23¾	21½	21½	21½
82	60	Commwlth & S pf (3)	65	64	64	64
12¼	7½	Conde Nast Pub	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	8½
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	38	37½	37½	37¾
25¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
20	13	Conn Ry & Lt	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
13⅜	9¼	Consol Cigar	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
7⅛	4¾	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5	5⅛	5
20⅛	16¾	Consol Film 1pf(½g)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
38⅜	30⅝	Consol E NY (1)	32⅜	31¾	31¾	31¾
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	106	105½	105½	105¾
6⅛	4½	Consol Laundries	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¾b)	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅛
11½	6⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	7½	7½	7½	7¼
1⅝	¾	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	¾	⅞	⅞
26¼	19⅜	Container n	21⅜	20½	20¾	20½
19½	10⅜	Cont Baking A	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	15⅝
2¾	1⅜	Cont Baking B	2	2	2	2
77¾	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	72¼	72¼	72¼	..
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	79½	78½	79½	78½
24⅜	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	19½	19⅛	19½	19
46	39	Cont Insurance (1.02*)	39¾	38⅝	39⅝	39
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
38½	32½	Cont Oil (1)	33½	32¼	32¾	33¼
46	38	Cont Steel (½b)	40	39½	39¾	38½
68	60	*Corn Exchange (3)	61¼	61	61¼	61¼
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	76⅜	74¾	76⅛	74¼
7⅜	4¾	Coty	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
37⅞	35	Cream of Wheat	35½	35	35	35½
18⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (1*e)	22¾	22	22¼	22¼
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	*57¾	57	57½	56⅞
10⅝	7⅜	Crown Zeller vtc	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼
41	34½	Crucible Steel	35½	35½	35½	35¼
2⅞	1½	Cubma Co	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
18½	11	Cuba Ry pf	11	11	11	11
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	11⅞	11⅛	11½	11
25¾	14⅞	Cuban Am Sug pf	97½	94¾	97	94
44½	38½	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38⅜	38⅜	38¾	38½
24¼	18⅜	Curtis Publishing	22	21½	21½	21
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	101⅞
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
21⅝	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	16¼
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¾b)	55	55	55	..
		—D—				
89¼	52	Deere & Co	82⅝	80¾	82½	79½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	29⅛
26	22	Deisel W G .50¶)	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	..
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	44½	43	43½	43¼
23⅛	15¾	Del Lack & W	18⅛	17⅝	18	17⅝
58	42	Devoe & Ray A 2)	54	54	54	..
40½	35½	Diamond Match (1½*)	35	34⅞	35	35
34⅝	21	Distillers Cp Seag	22¼	21⅜	22	21⅞
52⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2*)	49	48¾	49	48¾
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	65½	64¾	65⅝	64½
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	31½	31½	31½	32½
18⅞	15½	Dresser B	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8¼	5¼	Dunhill Inter	6⅞	5¼	6⅞	5½
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	145⅞	144⅜	144⅝	144¾
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	130½	130½	130½	..
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115	115	115	..
25	18	Durham Hos pf	23	23	23	..
		—E—				
9⅞	6¾	Eastern Roll Mill	7½	7⅜	7½	6¾
170½	166½	Eastman Kodak (5*)	164	164	164	164¾
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	163½	163½	163½	..
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	33⅜	33⅝	33¾	33½
9¼	6	Eitingon Schild	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6

Business and Industry

Managements of Many Concerns Report Favorable Earnings

Commerce and Finance

Sales of Radios In 1936 Likely To Break Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Radio industry is expected to have a record year during 1936, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute, which gives a prospectus of the outlook for the industry at the present time.

It has been estimated that of the 31,300,000 homes in the United States, 22,400,000, or 71.5 per cent of the total, are equipped with radios. In 1935, the number of radio sets purchased for replacement amounted to 2,664,000.

If the gain in 1935 over the previous year is taken as the minimum increase, the replacement demand in 1936 is expected to total approximately 3,100,000 sets. New owner purchases in 1935 totaled 986,000.

While the number of radio sets bought by new owners has shown a steady decrease for the past two years, it is reasonable to assume that the current year will see a halt in this trend. New owner purchases are expected to at least hold at the 1935 level with the prospects favorable for some increase.

Of the 22,460,000 automobiles registered in the United States, only 2,300,000 have radio sets. During 1935, 1,100,000 automobile radio sets were sold as compared to 780,000 in 1934. Again using the gain in 1935 over 1934, it is anticipated that the increase in sales this year will, at the minimum, amount to this figure. Thus, automobile radio set sales in 1936 can be estimated at about 1,400,000.

Exports in 1935 were slightly lower than in the previous year. The prospects for 1936 are favorable for a moderate increase. In January of the current year, the export volume was 6.8 per cent greater than a year ago.

Thus, taking into consideration the replacement and the new owner demand for the home, the automobile and the export radio market, the prospects are that radio set sales in the current year will reach the new record high figure of about 6,120,000 sets. This compares with the actual sales in 1935 of 5,375,000 sets. Similarly, tube sales are expected to show a gain. Tubes sold for replacement last year in the domestic market totaled 34,500,000, a gain of almost 6,000,000 over 1935.

FIELD & COWLES
INSURANCE
40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT
Call Hubbard 7880

O'Brion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

ACCOUNTANTS and AUDITORS
T. P. LYNCH CO.
905 Lynch Building
Jacksonville, Fla.
Telephone 5-0669
CHARLES O. LE NOIR

Big Year Ahead for Building Stocks?

RESIDENTIAL construction in the first three months of this year gained 75% over the corresponding period of 1935.
Authorities forecast even greater improvement over the months ahead. Have building stocks discounted this phenomenal gain, or is this group likely to become a market leader?
This week's UNITED OPINION Bulletin analyzes the outlook for the building industry and lists 34 stocks that will be beneficiaries of a building boom.

5 Stocks to Buy NOW!

From this list of 34 stocks our Staff has selected five as having outstanding merit for immediate purchase. The names of these favored stocks are available NOW as an introduction to the UNITED OPINION Method of Stock Market Forecasting.

Send for Bulletin C.S.M. 39 FREE!

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Public Works, Higher Wages Not Answer to Depression Problem

Fourth article in the pamphlet issued by the Public Affairs Committee, Washington, D. C., on income and economic progress.

One of the most widely discussed methods of achieving a more satisfactory division of income is that of taxation. This has definite promise, but does not meet all of the problems. The obligations of the government to care for jobless men and women during periods of economic stress is accepted today by all advanced countries. But the permanent support of any considerable portion of the population in idleness would be clearly wasteful.

An increase in real living standards can only come by putting persons to work in useful occupations, whether employed by the government or by private industry. Much the same may be said with regard to social insurance. Protection against the uncertainties of modern life may be necessary as a matter of permanent policy, but it does not constitute a final answer to our problem. Insurance is merely a device for transferring the risks of life from the shoulders of individuals to those of society as a whole; it cannot in itself bring about any substantial increase in general living standards.

The Heart of the Problem

Government public works are in a somewhat different category. Here work is performed and wealth created. It is evident that there are certain services that can be more satisfactorily furnished by public than by private enterprise. These include the postal service, public schools, highways and waterways, public parks and buildings, forest and reclamation projects, and, to a certain extent, gas, electricity, and municipal transportation. Beyond this somewhat restricted field, however, it is difficult to find enterprises that do not conflict fundamentally with private interests. This means that any gigantic program for giving employment through government-financed projects must either include a certain amount of "boondoggling"—i. e., enterprises whose usefulness is scarcely equal to the effort expended upon them—or interfere with private business.

The question is not so much whether a given form of public works is useful or not—presumably all such projects are useful in the broadest sense—but whether the labor and capital might not be more valuably employed. As long as millions of Americans have an inadequate diet, are improperly clothed, and are compelled to live in unsanitary and unsightly dwellings, we are not reaching the heart of our problem by building roads, public parks, post offices and leveling grade crossings — valuable though these service may be.

In order to make this point clear, let us assume that the Government has launched a gigantic CWA, putting 10,000,000 men at work on utterly useless projects at a wage of, say, $6 a day. The Government would be spending nearly $20,000,000,000 a year for wages; the CWA workers would have a vastly increased buying power; but no additional food, clothing, houses, or automobiles would have been created, nor could these be produced if all the idle manpower was engaged in nonproductive government enterprises. The result would be that the CWA workers would obtain goods that previously went to the regularly employed portion of the population, but the country as a whole would be no wealthier than before. The 40,000,000 who are employed would merely be digging into their pickets to aid the 10,000,000 who are now jobless, and we would not be utilizing our idle capacity to increase living standards for all.

Raising Money Wages

A more direct means of expanding the purchasing power of the lower income groups is through an increase in money wages. Belief that such action will eliminate the basic causes of cyclic depressions is one of the fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor, and, indeed, played an important role in determining the policies of the NRA. Even before the crisis, the doctrine of high wages as the guaranty of American prosperity was widely accepted by business groups as well as by the official labor movement. Although the argument is similar, we have here really two separate contentions: (1) that an increase in wages is necessary to bring about recovery in a period of depression; and (2) that high money wages are essential for promoting permanent economic progress.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way of examining the first of these contentions is by analyzing the wage-raising program of the NRA. The theory underlying this program was extremely simple. An increase in wages, it was urged, would expand the buying-power of the masses and thereby bring about a larger volume of production, which, in turn, would put more men at work. These newly employed men would spend their wages for additional goods, and thus set into motion the perpetual wheel of recovery. The increase in money wages was not looked upon as a measure of reform, but rather as a device for stimulating the entire economic system.

It was generally recognized that prices were bound to rise along with wages. But it was hoped that higher prices could be deferred until the working class had enjoyed the benefits of their increased wages. The President himself stated this clearly when he declared at the time of the passage of the Recovery Act: "We cannot hope for the full effect of this plan unless, in the first critical months, and, even at the expense of full industrial profits, we defer price increases as long as possible."

Despite the fact that wages were expected to rise more rapidly than prices, it was not believed that profits would suffer permanently. On the contrary, the view was widely expressed that the greater volume of business which recovery would bring would increase industrial earnings, even thought the profit on each item might be reduced. In theory this was sound enough, because many industries were operating at 20, 30, or 40 per cent of capacity, and any increase in activity greatly decreased the burden of fixed overhead charges.

Actually, however, many serious obstacles were encountered. Irrespective of the prospect of increasing earnings, it was necessary for many business concerns to advance the money for wages many months before the returns of the enlarged sales could be obtained. Some establishments had sufficient surplus on hand to pay these wages out of their own funds. But there were many companies whose financial situation was so precarious after three years of depression that they could not even borrow the money. Since the NRA had no control over prices, it was perhaps inevitable that these concerns, and probably some which were not so hard hit, should seek to recoup the wage increases by a simultaneous rise in prices. In fact a considerable increase in prices occurred in June and July in anticipation of the advance in wages. Thus instead of prices lagging behind wages, as the President had requested, the reverse tended to be true.

Optimism Is Rife At Stockholders' Annual Meetings

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Stockholders of several leading corporations attending annual meetings heard executives tell of robust business improvement and cite high hopes for continued recovery.

In Detroit K. T. Keller, president and general manager of Chrysler Corporation, said retail sales for the most recent week had smashed the company's previous records. Hourly rates of pay are the highest in the history of the corporation, exceeding even those paid in 1929, he stated.

The president of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Jesse J. Ricks, told shareholders at the meeting in New York the corporation's income for the first three months had bumped a new top for any first quarter in the history of the organization.

In New York, L. S. Cates, president of Phelps Dodge Corp., described the outlook for the copper industry as apparently the most optimistic in half a decade.

American Locomotive's chief executive, William C. Dickerman, explained that unfilled orders had soared to $9,500,000 from $2,800,000 a year ago. Prospects, he added, are more pleasing than at any time in five years.

To shareholders of U. S. Rubber Co. meeting in New York, William De Krafft, first vice-president, said, "There is no question that the U. S. Rubber Company has emerged from years of depression despite the handicap thrown on its business by heavy taxes and increases in the price of rubber and cotton."

The New York meeting of American Water Works & Electric Co., was marked by the disclosure by President H. Hobart Porter that the heavier demand for electric power in the company's territory, in the East and South, will soon require the installation of additional generating equipment.

Sidney R. Kent, president of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., told his audience earnings for the first quarter had more than doubled, floods and blizzards notwithstanding.

The World's Business

The New Tax Bill—Concessions to Banks, Insurance Companies, and Others—But Still Unwise

By H. B. E.

THE submission of the new tax bill does not shake our faith that a much wiser method of raising new revenue from the corporations than the proposal to tax their *undistributed* earnings would be to put up the tax on their net income. In the bill several objections which have been voiced on this page have been met. A flat tax has given place to a graduated tax so as to allow *some* reserves against depression. Other changes of major importance are that, instead of the graduated tax based on undistributed earnings, a flat tax of 15 per cent would be levied upon the net income of domestic and foreign banks, trust companies, insurance companies and companies in receivership. Also, a preferential rate of 22½ per cent is granted to debt-ridden corporations for earnings withheld from stockholders and applied to debts. For the rest the old rates on corporation net incomes would be replaced by a graduated rate on undistributed earnings, with the distributions subjected to normal income tax at the stockholders' end.

The wisdom or otherwise of taxes must be regarded from many standpoints. Fiscally, are new taxes necessary? An affirmative answer is indicated by the yawning gap between federal receipts and expenditures. It is time, moreover, to trim expenditures as well as to raise new revenues. Next one must ask: Should the corporations be the objects of the fresh taxing? I think so. The profits which the corporations are now making are a legitimate source of new revenue. I discover in talks with business executives that the theory that they should be mulcted in an increased levy is not objected to *per se*. The trouble in their view is the manner of the new taxation. So we come to the question: Is the tax harmful to business enterprise?

* * *

It is our opinion that the business view that the levy would be harmful to enterprise is valid. Consider this conversation which I recently had with the president of a thriving concern:

Reporter: What bothers me, Mr. Jones, is that much of the criticism of the tax proposal in business circles is simply an objection to new taxation. I know that there might be a lot of savings in government expenditures. But new taxes are unavoidable, and, in the circumstances of recent years, would have been unavoidable under any administration. What I should like to hear is an argument against the tax as a piece of taxation.

Mr. Jones: I think you will find that there will be plenty of tax arguments advanced against the bill when we know what the bill is. But we need go no further than the proposal to tell that it is dangerous. Take this corporation, for instance. We have shared in the good fortune which has attended the recovery in the last 12 months. But we were up against it three years ago. And we were up against it because the banks would not tide us over a tight spot. One of our obligations came due. It ran into the millions. We had no cash, but we had plant, inventory, and some stocks; in other words, we had what are regarded as real reserves. The market for all of these was at the very lowest level. So, naturally, we asked the bank—in fact, a consortium of banks—for a loan against this very good collateral. We could not get that loan.

Reporter: Then all that the new tax bill would do would be to put you in a similar fix in the next slump?

Mr. Jones. Yes, but we should get into that fix *earlier*: We had been reasonably prudent in keeping reserves against a rainy day. But reserves are kept in cash only in very small part, and then a corporation has to rely on the borrowing value of his real reserves in plant, inventory, and stocks, if he doesn't wish to see them go under the hammer. Under the new proposal the very borrowing value of these reserves would be endangered.

Reporter: But, borrowing value or not, you didn't get your loan even when your reserves should have entitled you to one. I assumed those reserves had to go under the hammer.

Mr. Jones: No, we got the loan, but believe it or not, it came from shaming the banks here by first getting an offer *from a British bank in London*. I myself took a boat to England and arranged a loan within a few hours. With this option in my pocket, I came back to New York, and in due course the banks here met the offer. The point is that without our reserves we should have got neither the British option or the American money.

* * *

The story underlines the point that has been made in these columns before: that the tax bill is tenable only on the assumption that there will be no more business recessions or that there will be a permanent RFC for businesses in distress during such recessions. These are two different assumptions. As for the first, well, he would be a courageous man who ran his business upon it. The second, however, though not exactly pleasing, may have to become an essential complement of our system. And to business men there would be no difference between an RFC and a private bank. A permanent RFC (coupled with the continued opening of the Federal Reserve System to business borrowers, as was done late in the depression) might meet Mr. Jones's difficulty.

We come to the final question in regarding any new tax proposal: Is it administratively feasible? I do not think so. Corporation accounting is such an intricate business that the administration of such an impost is bound in itself to create a gargantuan problem. Much better, instead of this punitive tax, to increase the income tax on corporations. It now runs up to 15 per cent. Put it up to, say, 25 per cent. If the abuse against which the Government wishes to protect the public—namely, of dominant shareholders allowing profits to remain in a corporation, and so escaping the individual surtaxes in the high-income brackets—is widespread enough to warrant action, then a high corporation income tax could be coupled with a "drawback" feature, allowing rebates in respect of all dividends paid out of the same profits.

2-Cent Rail Fare Case May Wind Up in Supreme Court

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—The two-cent fare controversy, which has just finished its fourth inning with the Interstate Commerce Commission, by a 6 to 5 decision, refusing the eastern carriers' compromise fare reduction, appears likely to end up in a finish fight before the Supreme Court of the United States some time next fall or the spring of 1937, with the trustees of the insolvent New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on one side and the Attorney-General of the United States on the other.

Representatives of the 23 eastern roads, led by the big three recalcitrants, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and New Haven, whose offer to put in a 2½-cent fare for 18 months instead of the commission's 2-cent proposal was refused, will meet this week in New York to consider the next step in resisting the order. Meantime the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, lone stand-out among the big trunk lines in welcoming the commission's Feb. 28 cut-rate fare order, will file new tariffs on the 2-cent-a-mile basis to go into effect on June 1, a day ahead of when the commission's order goes into effect. It will thereby demonstrate once more the long-standing sympathy of Baltimore & Ohio's veteran president, Daniel Willard, for the principle of lower fares as a means of regaining lost passenger traffic.

New Haven May Take Lead

This action will be embarrassing to the other two trunk lines, who face the alternative of meeting the B. & O.'s reduction and so damaging their legal case against the commission's order, or refusing to meet the B. & O.'s cut, and so protecting their legal position but further jeopardizing their passenger business. For this reason it is thought possible that the legal initiative may be taken by the New Haven, which can continue its present rates without need of having to fight the commission with one hand and B. & O. competition with the other.

The controversy involves two fundamental principles, one political and one economic. The political question is whether the commission has the authority, under the Interstate Commerce Act or the Constitution, to force the roads against their will to write down their tariffs when the existing rates are admittedly not making money. The economic question is of course how far the well-known principle, first popularized by Henry Ford, of charging the lowest possible price, can be safely carried.

Commission Has Power

The commission has long had the right to order lower passenger or freight rates when it could be demonstrated that existing rates were earning unreasonable amounts for the railroads, or when the roads themselves asked for the privilege of reducing rates in order to obtain more business. The current passenger rates of 1½ cents in the South and 2 cents in the West, and the reduced round-trip rates for week ends, excursions, etc., under which a large portion of the contesting eastern roads' traffic moves, were granted at the request of the roads. But the roads allege that it is unprecedented, and imply that it is unconstitutional, for the commission to order them to cut rates in order to increase their earnings, thus acting for their own alleged good though against their will.

The commission decided on February 28 that the existing basic fare of 3.6 cents was unreasonably high in violation of Section 1 of the Commerce Act, though admittedly not returning the cost of carriage. The closeness of the decision, 5 to 4, caused surprise among railroad men when the commission last week refused the roads' compromise offer, which would have accepted the commission's ruling of 3 cents for Pullman fares but substituted a 2½-cent rate for day coaches in place of the commission's 2 cents. In the refusal one commissioner switched to favor the roads, but another, returning from an illness, made up five against them, throwing the deciding vote to Federal Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, friend of both lower fares and increased government authority. His vote made 6 to 5 against compromise.

Fares Hoisted; Then Cut

The story of the basic fare issue is long and involved. Before the war the rate averaged about 2½ cents a mile. When William G. McAdoo took over the roads during the war all prices were rising rapidly, and passenger travel was considered a luxury. The fare was hoisted to 3 cents on June 10, 1918. In 1920, when the owners got their war-worn roads back again, they asked for and received a 20 per cent increase in freight rates. They had not intended to ask for a further increase in fares, but when the United States Labor Board granted a $618,000,000 increase in rail wages, the roads asked and obtained a 20 per cent increase in fares to a basic rate of 3.6 cents. The freight increase was taken away in 1922 but not the fare increase.

In 1932 the commission urged the roads to consider a lower fare, but after many conferences the eastern roads, which handle over 50 per cent of the passenger traffic of the country, failed to come to any agreement. Meantime the Southern Railway asked the commission for the right to cut its basic rate to 1½ cents, and against the protests of its competitors, who subsequently had to follow suit, obtained permission. Western roads generally cut to 2 cents.

Subsequently the commission set one of its chief examiners to extensive hearings on the advisability of a general cut. The eastern roads, except B. & O. and a few smaller lines, including its subsidiaries, Central of New Jersey and Reading, opposed. The Association of American Railways took no stand. Hearings concluded last fall. In February the commission ordered that, effective June 2, day coach basic fares be cut to 2 cents from 3.6 cents, and Pullman fares, which have averaged around 4 cents, be cut to a flat 3.

To Be Concluded

Kemmerer Hits Inflationary Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 22—A "nation-wide ground swell of opposition to further inflationary measures, an opposition which will result in the prompt repeal of the radical monetary and banking legislation now upon our statute books," was called for by Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton University in a speech here yesterday before the Illinois Manufacturers Costs Association. The keynote of the speech was reached when Professor Kemmerer declared that recovery in the United States was menaced by fear of inflation.

He demanded "an early balancing of our national budget through greatly reduced public expenditures or increased tax revenue, or both."

He declared that inflationary forces brought into play by the "monetary doctors in Washington" were not only retarding recovery, but were leading this country to the stage where the Government would attempt to finance itself out of the endowments of public welfare institutions and from life insurance and savings of the people.

"One of the greatest dangers threatening the American people today is the danger of serious inflation, and the fear of such inflation on the part of our business and financial public is a powerful factor in retarding our economic recovery and making it slower and less stable than is the economic recovery in most other advanced countries," Dr. Kemmerer said.

National Advertising Up 2.5 P. C. in 1934

By the Associated Press

New York, April 22

THE bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, in its annual report made public today, cited a 2.5 per cent gain in national newspaper advertising in 1935 over 1934.

The 1935 revenue to newspapers from national advertisers was $167,000,000, compared with $163,000,000 in 1934.

Magazine advertising totaled $119,128,000 in 1935, as against $113,515,000—a gain of 4.9 per cent.

American Telephone Questioned by FCC On Stock Holdings

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Punctuating a hearing before the Federal Communications Commission with sharp interchanges with witnesses, Samuel Becker, special FCC counsel, hammered to find out how and why the American Telephone & Telegraph Company had acquired $2,000,000,000 of stock in operating telephone companies.

Offering voluminous testimony given by A. T. & T. witnesses in previous telephone queries to bulwark his interrogation, Mr. Becker brought out that early "license contracts" granted operating companies by A. T. & T. contained options to buy stock upon termination of the contracts.

He said testimony in other hearings had shown that the A. T. & T. took the view that it had acquired stock in operating companies in connection with its obligations under the license contract.

In response to a question as to whether this was true, Mr. Heiss answered that he could not reply directly but added that the stock acquisition "was an outgrowth of the license contracts."

The witness added that the provision entitling the A. T. & T. to buy stock probably was inserted by the company "to protect itself" in the use of patents.

The present license contracts provide that Bell System companies shall pay the A. T. & T. 1½ per cent of their annual gross revenues in return for engineering, accounting, and other technical services.

Bringing out that the A. T. & T. received about $13,000,000 under the contracts last year, Mr. Becker fired a series of questions, designed, he said, to show that this money actually came from telephone subscribers.

Graham-Paige Increase In Common Stock Ratified

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Stockholders of the Graham-Paige Motors Corporaton ratified the proposed increase in authorized common stock shares and the offering to stockholders of 600,000 shares of the additional stock.

The offering will be made to stockholders of record April 10, 1936, on the basis of one new share for each four shares held as of that date at $3 a share.

Steel Operations Now Show Signs Of Leveling Off

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Reporting mill operating schedules at an average of 68 per cent of capacity, unchanged from the previous week, Iron Age today said there were signs of a levelling off in the steel production rate.

"The recent sharp rise in steel output, which followed the period of flood curtailment a month ago, has been checked," it said.

At the same time the review referred to the satisfactory balance between users of light and heavy materials as "a healthy feature of the current demand for steel products."

"Finishing mill operations continue to rise, but stocks of raw steel have been built up sufficiently since the floods to accommodate current mill schedules.

"While railroad, construction and ship building steel is moving in increasing volume, automotive consumption does not seem to have reached its peak, and container manufacturers are just getting into their stride.

"The schedules of farm implement makers continue at close to capacity, while orders for sheets and strip steel from makers of refrigerators, washing machine tubs, electric signs and household equipment generally are in good volume."

Scrap steel prices are generally unchanged, according to the summary. The Iron Age composite price of scrap at $14.63 a gross ton, it was pointed out, is more than $1 a ton higher than it was in June, 1930, when steel production was last at a comparable level. The pig iron composite is unchanged at $18.84 a gross ton, while the finished steel index is holding at 2.097 cents a pound.

National Life Insurance Company of Vermont
Established 1850
Insurance and Annuity Contracts
Give Income, Protection and Savings in Taxes
James T. Phelps & Co., Inc.
159 Devonshire St. BOSTON
ALBERT A. SARGENT
Agent

ACCOUNTANT-INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER
Now profitably employed by prominent firm of accountants, seeks short or long time connection where results accomplished will be suitably recognized. Am 37, technically trained, and for 12 years have been solving management, sales production, accounting and wage problems of diversified industries. Practical and possess knack of getting profitable results from executives and existing personnel without the use of a title. Remuneration reasonable and proportionate to task undertaken. Write Harold C. Bullard, Box B-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS 15th of Every Month
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston.
2347 WASHINGTON STREET ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

General Brokerage Service
SOUTHGATE & CO.
Members: New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange (Assoc.)
185 Devonshire Street, Boston

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-nine.
AN ACT
to incorporate the New England Trust Company.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—
SECTION 1. Nathaniel Thayer, John C. Lee, Benjamin F. Reed, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of "The New England Trust Company," to be located in the city of Boston, for the purpose of holding property in trust and for other purposes hereinafter set forth; and subject to all the duties, restrictions and liabilities set forth in all general laws

Today, after more than 65 years, this bank continues to carry on its purpose of "holding property in trust."

The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH :: 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Lower California's 'Upside Down' Dam Begins Impounding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 22—Rodriguez Dam, ambitious Lower California project, known to the engineering world as the "upside down" dam, has begun impounding water and is virtually complete.

The huge $4,500,000 structure, located 13 miles below the Mexico-United States line on the Tijuana River, will be dedicated early this summer following installation of spillway gates.

Construction of a pipe line to carry the water to the fertile Tijuana Valley and adjacent territory is now underway, and many miles of open flume have been built around hills below Tijuana, according to Francisco Espana, resident engineer.

It is the hope of Mexican officials that many families in the Tijuana district, left penniless by the closing of Agua Caliente and the Foreign Club,' can be made self-supporting on acreage in the Tijuana Valley irrigated by the new dam.

Rodriguez Dam, started by Abelardo Rodriguez, former Governor of Lower California and one-time President of Mexico, earned the title of the "upside down" dam when engineers found it necessary to drive the "cutoff wall" 300 feet underground. Inasmuch as the dam rises 180 feet above the streambed, it has far more concrete footage underground. Engineers for the project claim that it has its underground works further beneath the surface than any other dam.

About 30 feet of water has been impounded in the reservoir since the sluice gates of the dam were closed in January. The reservoir has a capacity of 36,000,000,000 gallons and impounds water from a watershed of almost 900 square miles. The dam is a slab type structure with the upstream facing ranging in thickness from 19 inches to 5½ feet, resting on huge buttresses.

During construction, Mexican engineers found that two serious geologic faults existed at the damsite, necessitating extensive underground work before its foundations could be made watertight. The dam with its spillway structures extends 2020 feet across the Tijuana River.

General Classified

ANTIQUES

WANTED—Pattern Glass, Lion, Three Face, Bulls Eye Diamond Hobnail, Rose in Snow, Milk Glass Plates S. Currier & Ives Prints: Winter Locomotive, Quail, Western Scenes; Miniature Pieces; Dolls; 19th Century Furniture, Books on Minnesota and West; quote your prices. ALICE BEST ROGERS. Foshay Tower Lobby. Minneapolis, Minn.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-3 rooms $36-$66.50, adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St.

LOS ANGELES, Strand Arms Apts., 500 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up, all objects furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city.

BABY CHICKS

GET YOUR CHICKS from world's largest chick producers and save money; leading breeds; hatching daily; big catalog free. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

IF you are out of a position or seeking a better one the logical thing to do is to let employers know that you are available. My Service performs this vital function for you in a thoroughly creditable manner. Two requirements are necessary: (1) You must save record $2000 a year and (2) be able to defray the cost of a Unique Campaign. Write me today for full particulars. Address: Roy A. Fryer, President.
FRYER BUSINESS SERVICE
7016 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources. Easy, interesting, historically valuable. Thousands consult Hartford, Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition. One year $1. Subscribe

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Millinery and men's neckwear cutter and production manager by established manufacturer of high grade merchandise; rapidly growing business; Christian Scientist preferred; must be A-1 cutter able to design patterns and supervise production; good salary and opportunity. Z-1, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN with high sales record seeks connection with reliable manufacturer desiring representation among Ohio dealers; commission basis acceptable. W. R. TALBOTT, Sandusky, O.

Multigraphing & Mimeographing

MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING. Prompt, careful attention to mail orders. ACCURATE REPORTING CO., J. A. Goerdeler, 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

REAL ESTATE

A. E. HANSON CO.
Realtors
— ASK FOR H. G. BADGER —
9435 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
WO 61128 CR 4121

CENTRAL FLORIDA—Homes, orange groves, acreage management, and appraisals, general insurance; accurate information; free bulletins. NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE, Inc., Orlando, Florida.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MEN and women to sell distinctive D. & D. hosiery. Universe for entire family; spring line of exclusive styles and patented features just released; full or part time; excellent commission. Write for free catalogue. DURHAM & DATE TEXTILES, INC., 330 S. Wells, Chicago.

WANTED

A WELL-KNOWN company in the building material field manufacturing and merchandising a nationally known product are searching for another product of merit that can be merchandised through the retail lumber or paint trade. Address P. O. Box 138, North Tonawanda, New York.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Distinctive Place to Live

Now available, choice 2-room suites, furnished. $60 up.

BRANDON HALL
1501 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Edward Barrington, Manager

Special Rates for Furnished Apartments on Lease to September 15th

Restricted clientele; gas, electricity and refrigeration free. Elevator service.
We consider we have the finest furnished apartment house in Boston. Won't you come and look at them and see for yourself.

THE PRINCETON
1277 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Sta. 7340
H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel
IDEAL furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726

BAYWELL CO., HARVARD SQUARE
If it's available we have it.
Cambridge, Mass. 1430 MASS. AVE. KIR. 9477

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Attractive 4-room apt., adjacent to The Mother Church. Tel. Ken. 8343 or write Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Attractive three rooms, radio, apartment roof garden; May-October; reasonable; near all transportation East Side, Rhinelander 4-8003.

N. Y. C., 333 E. 53rd St.—Three room and dining alcove elevator apartment; rent immediately for summer or until October; reasonable. Plaza 3-1237.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD DeLuxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner driver; best references. Bachman' Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

SEA PINES HOMESTEAD

For rest, study and companionship with educational ideals; private instruction in English and other subjects, if desired; provision made for driving to Christian Science church service. Address Box O, FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

BOOKBINDING

FINE bindings. Journals, Sentinels, Rebinding Bibles, Text books, rare books, manuscripts. GOLD STAMPING. F. KLASA, 350 East 92nd, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

NEW lakefront bungalows for Monitor readers, modern equipment for easy housekeeping; on a cool mountain lake of scenic beauty, amid fragrant pines and quiet, restful atmosphere of harmony, secluded, selective; private beach; personal courtesies; consistent economies; folders A. V. DIMOCK, Crystal Springs, Gilmanton Hills, N. H.

PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE

PORTLAND—To let, attractive 9-room cottage, large fireplace, all mod. conv., lovely location, ocean front, $180; also 7-room cottage, ocean front, $60. GEO. H. BRIGGS, Peaks Island, Me.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board, $10 per week; open all year. MRS. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. 8.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr. 7-9480

DOGS FOR SALE

CHOW PUPPIES—Puppies by sons of two international champions; reasonable. THOMPSON KENNELS, 856 Washington St., Route 3, Weymouth, Mass. Tel. 0322.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES distinctively designed and made to personal order; responsible; expert remodeling. ANNETTE de BORRAE, 44 East 50th Street, New York City.

ELEVATORS

ELECTRIC Home LIFT McLauthlin Co. Fulton Street Boston CAP itol 3760
For those who prefer not to climb stairs.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
480 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, last 28 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
30 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CALDWELL CEDARS, N. J.—8 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, garage, oil burner; vacant May 1. MR. ARTHUR BADGLEY, 23 Grover Lane, Caldwell, N. J.

SUMMER cottage, community with private beach; 5 bedrooms, living room 21'x26', dining, kitchen, maid's room, garage; $9000; rental $850. CHARLES JORDAN, Menauhant, Mass.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting, Pen and New Sac, 75c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield St., Boston

FURNITURE

SEVEN floors of furniture bargains, living rooms, dining rooms, studio couches, odd chairs, priced low for clearance; cash or convenient terms. ALVIN WAREHOUSE, 205 Lexington Ave. at 32nd St., New York City.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., N. Y.—All kinds of cabinet work and refinishing. J. POLLARD, 29 Rockville Ave. Phone Rockville Centre 2209-M.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

FUR STORAGE

RELIABILITY

Our scientifically constructed vault provides every safeguard. Fully insured and state bonded. Charge 3% less 15% for Monitor Readers. Fur coats cleaned and glazed $3.50. Relined with good quality silk, $10. Restyled, $15 up. Call Hub 2972. MODERN FUR SHOP, Rm. 619, 515 Washington St., Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, well recommended, Christian Scientist, with nursing experience, to assist in established sanatorium for Christian Scientists. Write X-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

NURSE for care of two children, one 3 years, one 7 months, and supervision of two, 11 and 9; long and very good references required; no others need apply; salary $85. Address Box 984, Greenwich, Conn.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—One who has had retail experience in ladies' apparel, dresses, etc. A knowledge in window dressing and display essential. Write Box B-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Will share or rent furnished, our modern seven-room home, or care for elderly couple. Refinement and comfort. Near church, school, transportation. 429 Homestead Avenue, Hillcrest 3206-R.

AN opportunity is offered to share four beautiful rooms in the most modern apartment house in East Orange, N. J.; convenient location; delightful environment. MRS. E. J. BOYD, 32 So. Munn Ave., OR. 5-0183.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN—For rent, house, ten rooms, perfect order; excellent neighborhood; low rent. Tel. JAM. 0726.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work—Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

YOUNG MAN, will represent reputable manufacturer, wn office; references. Write Box R-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

COAL AND GENERAL HAULING
Prompt and Courteous Service
MAHLON FROUNFELKER, Jr. Rear 600 N. Main Ave., Scranton, Pa. Tel. 3-2468

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage, household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MUSICIANS WANTED

PIANIST WANTED—Christian Scientist preferred; state qualifications fully. Apply for audition to Chairman of Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Patchogue, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Complete List of Foreclosed Real Estate
CITY HOMES—SUBURBAN HOMES
2 AND 3-FAMILY HOUSES
Everywhere within 15 miles of City Hall, Dorchester, Newton, Brookline, Malden, West Roxbury, Dedham, Melrose, Medford, Somerville, Brighton, Back Bay, Reading, Arlington, Everett, Belmont, Cambridge, Watertown, Milton, Quincy, Sharon, etc.
Terms to Suit Buyers. Call or Write
Business Buildings for Sale and Lease
Hotels, garages, factories, gas stations
The Central Office, 101 Tremont St., Boston

LARGE barn, 2 acres, highway, suitable remodeling for business or residence; $1800, small cash. AIKEN, West Redding, Conn.

PEACEFUL, secluded retreat, 130 acres, good 7-room house, bath, good water, 2-car garage, antique furniture; brook, woods, fruit trees; foothills Berkshires 100 miles Manhattan; $2500 cash and $500 yearly for 5 years or $4500 spot cash. DIBBLE, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City.

$5000—Southern colonial gentleman's estate, Brimfield, highway between Worcester and Springfield, Mass.; 11 rooms, all modern improvements, hardwood floors, fireplace, 3 acres land, trout brook. S. E. HOWES, 104 Walnut St., Leominster, Mass.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1584

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, part time, Room 1998, 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Call Tuesday or Friday. Tel. Lackawanna 4-8385.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 155 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work; all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pur Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alr. 4-6147

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17 and 21 Winchester St.—1 or 2-room suites, private bath; also single room; excellent food; beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas; conveyance to services. LON. 9034.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses furnished and unfurnished. 541 West 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

BOSTON—Mrs. Wakelin, 202 Huntington Ave., welcomes visitors. Will serve some meals. English people especially invited. Cir. 6905.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, Desirable Rooms, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5, The Colby's.

BOSTON—Pleasant room near Fenway and The Mother Church; business woman or transient. Inquire MRS. TIFFIN, 2 Westland Ave., S. 12, KEN. 2458.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., KEN. 1022.

BOSTON—Single bed-sitting room, bright and airy. Near The Mother Church, Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Com. 1662.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable rooms for women in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Tel. Trowbridge 6807.

BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St., Com. 5513—Single or double room in private family; prices reasonable; free parking. HENDRICKSON.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in detached house with piazzas, oil heat; parking; perm. or transients. Lon. 8775.

N. Y. C., 61 E. 86 (Park Ave. Section)—A new idea in living accommodations for business men, women; single, double rooms, with use of fully equipped kitchens, reception rooms, interesting, helpful group activities; very moderate rates; references required.

N. Y. C., 108th, corner Broadway—Delightful corner room, nicely furnished, excellent house, private; two elevators; Sundays, evenings, Academy 2-3075.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive, 5-A (Cor. 114th)—Spacious, 3 large windows overlooking Hudson. Unusually well furnished. Un. 4-8452.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 114th St.—Attractive, single, double; church, transit; ref. surrendered. Tel. mornings or 6-8 p. m. $4-$9. Un. 4-8891. Hund.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

RUGS

USED RUGS Bought, Sold and Exchanged. ARRY CO., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Largest Dealers in New England. Phone COM. 4045

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, 21, high school graduate, some radio electrical experience, desires position any line; excellent references. ALFRED COX, 217 East 82nd Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-housekeeper, refined, capable; Christian Science home desired. Write Box B28, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION — Helper by refined woman. Service lovingly given. Wages necessary but harmonious home first in consideration. Write Box F-105, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Building, 1400 So. Pennsylvania Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION housekeeper, real home maker, good chauffeur, salary necessary but secondary, highest references, fond children. Write Box H-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

EXPERIENCED French governess; good references; children over 6; anywhere; travel. Write Box M-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

YOUNG woman, M. A. Columbia, diploma French Sorbonne, experienced counselor, director, wishes camp position; tutoring, handcrafts; any age group. Write Box E-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

CAPE COD, MASS. (Marshfield)—Completely furnished, new 7-room, ocean front summer cottage. G. E. refrig. and all conveniences; ease $450. Address W. B. BRIGHAM, Sharon, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT—On shore of Webster Lake, Franklin, N. H. 90 miles "north of Boston"; furnished cottages, six and eight rooms; all conveniences; exceptional bathing, good fishing, golf. Address C. W. AIKEN, 1905 East 32nd St., Lorain, Ohio.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS. All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 99 Montgomery St., Jersey City. Bay. 4-8333

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston.

VACUUM CLEANERS

VACUUM CLEANERS, electric sewing machines, known makes, new, rebuilt, from $8.50. LEXINGTON MFG., 116 East 28th, New York City. Lexington 2-0230.

WALLPAPERS

Wallpaper
Distinctive Patterns
Courteous and Competent Service
Moderate Prices
E. J. HICKEY & CO.
234 Friend Street, Boston

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Established 1881 Phones: 5-2267, 5-2268

FAMILY TRADE SOLICITED
Watson R. Lewis & Son
Fancy Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Headquarters for nearby Turkeys
Poultry drawn if desired
916 ATLANTIC AVENUE

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
95 North Arlington Ave. Orange 4-4371
8-10 A. M. Daily Except Saturday
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Lantz Beauty Service
All Operations, 35c
Given in a quiet, pleasant atmosphere.
200 Springdale Ave., nr. No. Grove St.
ORANGE 5-0867

THE HAPPY GIFT SHOP
Gifts
RENTAL LIBRARY
Special Cards of Interest to Monitor Readers
Open evenings until 8:30
MAY TAVENER
9 SO. HARRISON STREET
Or. 4-0509

H. FRIEDMAN, Prop.
Battery and Tire Service
SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
Gas Simonizing Oil
Specialized Lubrication
Phone Orange 3-9510
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE

FUNERAL RESIDENCE
Modest Home-like Atmosphere
BERT HECKETT
68 Harrison Street Orange 5-6666

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVENUE
Near Grove Street
Or. 3-1244 Night Phone Nassau 4-1680

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

The SEW AND SEW SILK SHOP
Formerly Known as Ruth Sayer
3 No. Arlington Ave.
Orange 3-5918
FREE
Announces a Clearance of Pure Dye Silk Mill Ends and Sample Cuts
Pattern Cutting Service and Fittings

Main St.
Pressing and Tailoring Co., Inc.
Cleaning and Dyeing
Altering and Weaving
Men's Suits Made to Order
All Work Done on Premises.
484 Main Street Or. 3-1141—1142

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

Individual Millinery
Silver HATS Ready Made and to Order
11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

HACKENSACK

AYLWARD'S FOOD SHOP
254 Main Street

SOLAR FUEL OIL CO.
Clean Burning Tydol Heating Oil
Free Phone Service
Passaic 3-0800 - Hackensack WX2090
165 RIVER DRIVE, DELAWANNA, N. J.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS

blue coal FUEL and COKE SERVICE, INC.
Beech Street and Railroad Avenue
Telephone—Hackensack 3-0500
HACKENSACK, NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
19 Winfield Avenue
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section

Holste-Platte Co., Inc.
COAL
ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS
Also Koppers Seaboard Coke
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

LA MODE CORSET SHOP
GRADUATE CORSETIERES
Phone Webster 4-4989
341 CENTRAL AVE., Jersey City, N. J.

GRUEN WATCHES
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

Blanken's Hardware
1988 SPRINGFIELD AVE.
Garden Tools and Lawn Mowers, Fertilizers, Peat Moss and Humus
Three Well Known Brands of LAWN SEED
So. 2-1259 Open till 8 P. M.

MONTCLAIR

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Montclair 2-1280 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, from 9 A. M. to 10 A. M. from Monday to Friday inclusive.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

HENKE'S INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
Exclusive Agents in Montclair and its environs for
KIRK STERLING SILVER
CLAIRIDGE THEATRE BUILDING
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Stewart & Van Dyne
New Low Prices
CLEANING and DYEING
of Wearing Apparel, Rugs and Draperies
29 South Park Street, Montclair, N. J.

GORDON T. McCLARY
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
615 Valley Road, Upper Montclair

HENRY F. GOEPFERT, Inc.
OPEN UP A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gas—Oil—Lubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Goodrich and Socony Vacuum Products
684 Bloomfield Ave. 17-19 Orange Rd.
Montclair, N. J. Phone Mont. 3-0510

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 2-6208

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver *Hats Ready Made and to Order*
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET
If You Appreciate Refinement in Food, Service and Atmosphere
VISIT
77 Orange Road
NEAR CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR
Luncheon Parties & Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
MRS. FRANCIS M. DRAKE

B & T
ORIENTAL RUG WORKS
Now Located at 23 Church Street
Hinck Bldg.
Selected Rugs in Stock
Vault Storage - Cleaning - Repairing
Phone Montclair 3-1310

Montclair Food Co., Inc.
Black Pitted Bing Cherries
3 tins 69c
Royal Scarlet Tomato Juice or Cocktail, 10 jars $1.00
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Phones Montclair 3-0220-1

NEWARK

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Perhaps You Need a Permanent, a Finger Wave or Parker Method Care for Your Scalp
We Specialize in All
BEAUTY STUDIO
Adelaide B. Vreeland
Phone HU. 3-1439 115 Roseville Ave. Newark, N. J.

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
Phone NUtley 2-4081
338 PASSAIC AVENUE
Corner of Chestnut Street

ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 3-1508
536 Dodd Street, East Orange, N. J.
Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
297 Main Street OR. 3-2141
Near Day Street

Now Is the Time to Trim Your Shade Trees
Trimming and Spraying Elm Trees
Tree Surgery in All Its Branches
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Ter. Orange, N. J.
Or. 3-2493

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place So. 2-2260

PASSAIC

Superior Dairy Products
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Calstadt, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY COMPANY
60 Mt. Prospect Avenue Clifton, N. J.

Cooke-Coal Company
blue coal Koppers Coke
Phone Paterson WX 7010 Passaic 2-1784
Bethlehem "Doe" Oil Burners
Completely Installed
210 CLIFTON BLVD., CLIFTON, N. J.

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

The STATE TRUST Company
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
"Bank by the Clock"
An Institution Offering Complete Banking Facilities
Phone 6-5300

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address 205 East 5th St. Opp. City Hall PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8362

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
28 Years of Quality Merchandising
You need n't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

Professional Beauty Shop
Telephone 6-9281
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
Cor. 7th St. and Park Ave.

BENEDICT'S DAIRY
COUNTRY-BOTTLED MILK AND CREAM
Deliveries — Plainfield, North Plainfield, Fanwood, Scotch Plains, Westfield, Garwood, Cranford
1363 East 7th St., Plainfield Phone 6-5617

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 W. FRONT STREET
offer you now, as since 1868, EXPERT SERVICE *in Picture Framing*
Regilding and Restoring of Paintings and Prints
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ALICE LOWE JOHNSON
Beauty Shoppe
Preston Street Hack 2-0610
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVING SYSTEM

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

CRAIG FUEL CO.
COAL — OIL — COKE
Unexcelled Service
10 PARK AVENUE, RUTHERFORD, N. J.
Phones:
RUT. 2-8600 RUT 2-6601
"For Best Lubrication Service"
C. BAKELS' Shell Service Station
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave.
Lyndhurst, N. J. Tel. Ruth. 2-6914

TEANECK

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea. 6-8854
Our Business Is All Forms of
INSURANCE

WESTFIELD

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL SERVICE
Yard and Office—
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

PETER KRUP
23 ELM STREET
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring and Furrier — Remodeling — Repairing — Cleaning and Dyeing
We Call For and Deliver
Tel. 2-3661

Easter Clearance!
ALL WOOL SUITS
Formerly $9.95 to $15.95
Now $8.95
GOZA'S GOWN & ACCESSORY SHOPPE
130 East Broad Street Westfield, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

Jewelry Gifts That Will Prove a Pleasure to Give; a Treasure to Receive
L. J. Rad JEWELER
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS For Every Occasion
With Prompt and Efficient Service
Visitors Always Welcome
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-12 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Appel JEWELER Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
922 WEST 10TH STREET
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE - ERIE, PA.
Featuring
Stetson - Dobbs - Catalina and Juliana Hats for Women

HARRISBURG

I. L. Dougherty
Groceries and Meats
LUX *and other Monitor Nationally Advertised Products.*
Second at State Phone 8275

Guaranteed Rose Bushes
West Grove Grown
Mail Orders Filled
FLOWER'S
EVERGREEN & POTTERY STORE
4 N. Market Square Phone 2-1921

HAROLDS CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
PHONE ARDMORE 4400
Exclusive Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Dry Cleaning by the Zoric System

McINTYRE'S
19-27 East Lancaster Ave., Ardmore, Pa.
McIntyre's Butter Creams $0.60
McIntyre's Choc. and Bon Bons .75
McIntyre's Choc. and Vanilla Ice Cream, per quart 1.00
Pastry, Groceries and Provisions
Dining Room open from 12 noon until 8:30
Visit our new branch at Overbrook
2125 N. 63RD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Phone: Baring 3156
Hours: 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday
Look for Pennsylvania display advertising in the news section

FRANK C. FORDERER
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
2729 N. Front Street
Reg. 0844 Philadelphia East 9258

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown
MILLINERY
Made to Order or Ready-to-Wear
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelton Avenue 12th Floor
Phone TENNESSEE 2000 *Open Evenings*

BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVENUE

PITTSBURGH

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000

F. G. Perry
Optician
6033 Jenkins Arcade Bldg. Atlantic 2627
PITTSBURGH, PA.

READING

CRYSTAL
Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN STREET
For 24 years Reading's most famous place to eat.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Nunn-Bush
Ankle fashioned Oxfords ... FOR MEN
7.50 to 11.00
NUNN-BUSH SHOE STORE
Embassy Theatre Bldg. 749 Penn Street

Enjoy the programs from Station WIXAL on an
ARIA radio
Exclusive with
POMEROY'S
E. S. CERPER M. A. MOSSER

GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
CLEANER COAL
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

SCRANTON

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

COURSEN'S
NEW MEAT DEPARTMENT
is now ready to serve you with the finest of fresh meats, fish and fowl.
345 Jefferson Avenue
28201 PHONES 28202

SEWICKLEY

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick Pontiac
Quaker State
Esso
BROAD STREET
Tel. Sewickley 461
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
Established 1874

Postum
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Tel. Sewickley 1404-08

SWARTHMORE

Plumbing and Heating
L. W. JACKSON
Day and Night Service
PHONE 74-J

Swarthmore National Bank and Trust Company

IF YOU wish success in life, make perseverance your bosom friend, experience your wise counselor, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.
—ADDISON.

Daily Features

KNOWLEDGE is proud that he has learned so much;
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.
—COWPER

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Scroggins

Skipper Scroggins Says 'Okay!'

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

TO THOSE, if any there be, who look on that region of Boston from Tremont Street to Arlington Street, and from Park Street and Beacon Street to Boylston Street, with a casual eye, the swan boating season on the Public Garden lagoon begins on Easter. This is a very superficial way to view the matter. The truth is that the swan boating season, to Commoners and Gardeners who really know their Common and Garden, begins when Roger P. Scroggins, squirrel extraordinary, doffs his high silk hat for a yachtsman's cap and conducts a tour of the lagoon astride the neck of one of the great white swans which give the swan boats their name and some of their fame.

On this bright morning, the

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scroggins in the Swan Boat

venerable squirrel adjusted his seagoing cap over one eye, seized his cane, and danced gravely around the dining room table.

"Hurry, my dear," he said to Mrs. Scroggins. "The boat will leave the pier in exactly eight minutes."

It was hardly necessary to hurry Mrs. S, for she was at the door, ready, before her husband had the words out of his mouth.

A crowd of sparrows awaited the noted squirrels as they stepped from their home and turned toward the Garden. The sparrows, led by Fib, formed a guard of honor. Soon pigeons joined, and squirrels. It became a procession, and at length, with Scroggins in the lead, a parade.

At the wharf where the swan boats rode easily, every one scurried for places on the seats, on the backs of seats, on the floor, and on every other space. There was a hush as Skipper Scroggins stepped aboard. A roar broke out as he climbed to position on the back of the swan.

The din increased as he stood up, waved his cap and called out, "Ahoy!" No one knew quite what "Ahoy" meant, but the word was tossed from one to another and aroused universal approval. The Skipper's next words were greeted with even greater enthusiasm. "Cast off!" he cried. The gruntling, shrieking, and chattering mounted to record proportions.

The excitement continued without let as the man who drives the boat, by turning pedals with his feet under the cloak of the swan's wings, whistled shrilly. All the winged passengers swooped into the air. He whistled again and they swooped back and resumed their status as passengers. Skipper Scroggins stood up and rocked back and forth skillfully.

"Hold on there!" shouted his wife, but her words were swept away in the great tide of excitement. Her husband did not hold on, instead of which he became gayer and gayer, rocking and moving back and forth and waving his cane.

Only one thing could happen and it did. He fell overboard with a splash. His cap floated on the surface. He went under the waves.

"Man overboard!" shouted Florrie.

The boat stopped, and three stout pigeons pulled Scroggins out by his coat-tails.

"Go back," said Mrs. Scroggins. "I'll have to take him home." The boat returned to the wharf. Mrs. Scroggins seized her husband's arm. He was dripping wet, but well-poised.

"Continue," he said. "Finish the trip. Everything is quite Okay."

The passengers on the boat gave a great shout and Scroggins kept looking back over his shoulder as the swan boat moved out again into the lagoon to finish the trip.

The Scrogginses hurried home and in no time at all Mr. S was all dried out and back on the Common. This time he wore his high hat.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Hey!—Make 'em harder? No indeed! They're tough enough already!—Carmack.
2. Repay, Baffle, Earnest.
3. Grow, Robe, Oboe, Week.
4. Good.
5. C O upon S (Coupons).

A Flying Vacation

3.

All Aboard

GETTING aboard the Fall River train is one thing; getting a seat is sometimes another. My wanderings as the cars lurched along deserved a reward; and, finally, two cars back, I espied a double seat, which was rather more than half occupied by a robust woman, not to mention a clutter of belongings. She sat next to the aisle. In my most Chesterfieldian manner—intensified by my swaying and bumps—I invited her to move over and enjoy the window. She was equally courteous in declining it, and proceeded to gather into her lap some of her bundles and papers.

After three attempts to make myself thin enough to squeeze by, I finally shoved discreetly into the narrow portion that fell unto me; but it was only a matter of moments before I realized that my seat mate's self-sacrifice must have been partially motivated by self-preservation. A blistering radiator alongside was doing its utmost to banish winter! Thus warmly flanked on either side, I began to wonder how I might squirm into a position which would permit me to peel off my rubberized topcoat, which by now was contributing to an unorthodox steam bath.

About the fifth station down the line, my companion made her departure. And I had a few miles to cool off before the train pulled into the Fall River Line wharf.

Our boat was waiting near by, and I hurried aboard and took my place in a line of passengers at the purser's window. After standing there, gradually edging forward, for about 10 minutes, I inquired of a porter if it was necessary for me to submit to this ordeal. He asked me if I had arranged for a room. I had. So he relieved me of my ticket and bags, and I stepped nonchalantly out of line. Meanwhile, I felt in my pocket for a tip. There was a quarter. I stepped over to the newsstand and bought a periodical I didn't need so that I might have 15 cents in change to hand my dusky rescuer.

Up we went two flights of steps. My room was an inside one.

And it was exactly 30 feet removed from a jazz orchestra, which was discoursing its notes and beats near an improvised dance floor.

And it was Saturday night.

And the boat was crowded with Radcliffe girls homeward bound for an Easter vacation.

And apparently they had all had good naps in the afternoon, for they showed no signs of tiring of the blaring blandishments of the band.

Good night. — *Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Daily Anecdote

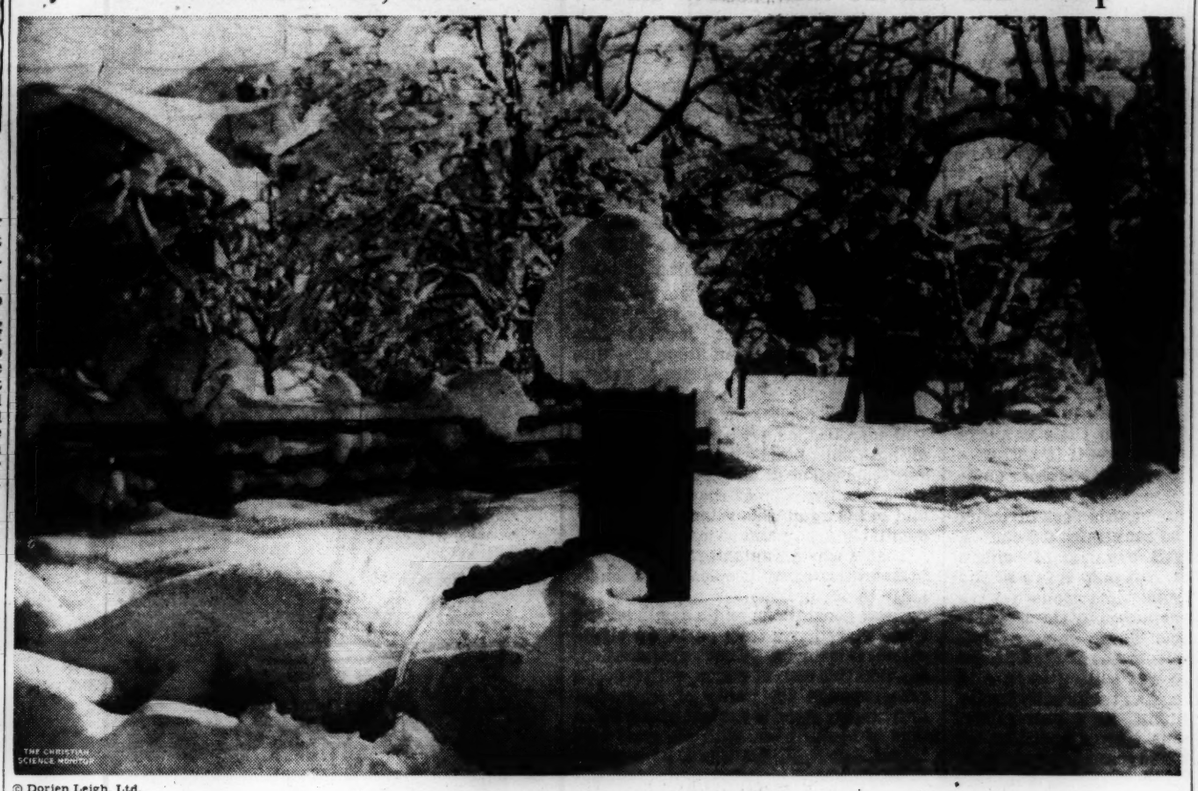
The Wheel

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the rulers of neighboring kingdoms came to pay him tribute, Sesotris, ancient king, frequently displayed his insolence in a most ridiculous manner. He would order the horses removed from his chariot and have the kings hitched there in their stead, thereby boasting that he was the only man drawn by kings. Yet, in the end, it was one of these kings who brought Sesotris back to sanity and a reasonable attitude toward his fellow men.

One day he noticed this king looking intently at a wheel of his chariot. On being asked the reason the man replied significantly, "Oh, King, the turning of the chariot wheel reminds me of the vicissitudes of fortune; for as every part of the wheel is uppermost and lowermost alternately, so it is with men. They sit on the throne today, and the next perhaps are reduced to the vilest of slavery."

In a Farewell Visit, Winter Leaves Its White Hat on the Old Pump



© Dorien Leigh, Ltd.

A Rural Section of Germany Blanketed With White

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Simon the Sorcerer

WHEN Philip the Evangelist was carrying on his missionary work in central Palestine, he encountered one Simon, who is said to have "bewitched the People of Samaria . . . with his sorceries" (Acts 8:9, 11), and to have succeeded in persuading them that he was "that power of God which is called Great" (Verse 10: Revised Version). Philip's Christian message, however, soon had a salutary effect upon the Samaritans who turned to him for baptism, while even Simon is said to have believed and to have been baptized.

However, it was soon apparent that Simon had not grasped the spirituality of the new faith, for he sought to purchase from the Apostle Peter the power to impart the Holy Ghost; receiving in reply a stern rebuke and a call to repentance; while the passage closes with the record that he asked Peter to offer a prayer on his behalf (Acts 8:24).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Flag Race

LINE up a few players against one wall of the room. Supply each one with a small mirror. Have a flag fastened on the wall at the other side of the room; then, at a given signal all the players hasten backward toward the flag.

It will be amusing to see the wabbly walking many of them do in trying to make a backward sprint. The one who reaches the flag first is declared winner.—M. C. R., Bonne, Iowa.

In Lighter Vein

Wrong Letters

The multiplicity of alphabetical agencies now in vogue in government continues to be baffling to most of us. For instance, the other day a ticket collector on the Long Island Railroad, as the train drew near to Jamaica, remarked as he viewed accumulated junk on adjacent land: "Why don't they put some of those C. P. A. workers to clearing away that stuff?"—*Wall Street Journal.*

A Man With Ideas

"After another season," said Farmer Corntossel, "I guess we'll have a chef for the summer boarders."

"What's a chef?" asked his wife.

"A chef is a man with a big enough vocabulary to give the soup a different name every day."—*Grit.*

Humility

Head Waiter: "Did you order ham and eggs?"

Patient Customer: "No, I humbly requested them."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Deduction

Dad: "Do you know what has happened to my shaving brush?"

Mother: "Well, I think Junior's wooden horse has a new tail."

Fog!

At one time during a season of heavy fog, a London daily paper offered a prize for the best fog story. The story given here won the prize:

A merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks. "Hello, Mr. Smith," said the clerk over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog. I have not yet arrived home yesterday."—*The Rail.*

Substitute

The teacher had forbidden the children to eat candy or chew gum during school time. One day she became suspicious of a lump in Jimmie's cheek.

"Jimmie," she said reprovingly, "are you eating candy or chewing gum?"

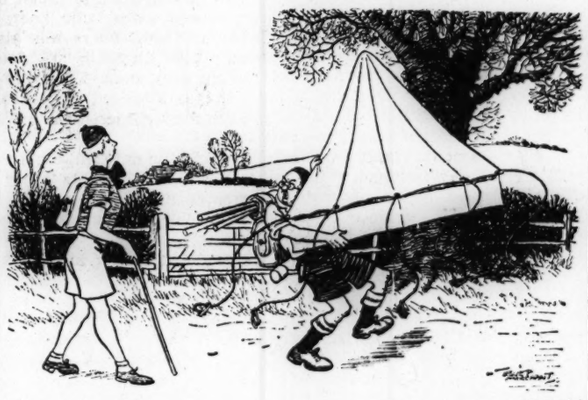
"Neither one," replied Jimmie. "I'm soaking a prune to eat at recess."—*American Boy.*

Busy Lad

Applicant: "Am I bright? Why, I've won several magazine puzzle contests."

Employer: "Yes, but I need a boy who is smart during business hours."

Applicant: "Well, this was during business hours."



—Humorist

"I don't mind your washing the tent, Muriel, but I wish you hadn't starched it."

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Ties Into Bathrobes

THE discarded ties accumulate rapidly at our house, since there are three men in the family. They seldom have the used ties cleaned, but usually toss them aside in favor of fresh ones. I've saved them for a long time, for no reason at all except that it seemed there should be some use for such pretty colors and patterns.

A month ago, Mrs. W— called, saying she could make me something attractive if I'd give her the old ties and $1.50. Today she brought me a quilted bath robe, the outside of which was a medley of color, and the inside a lining of thin muslin, dipped in a bright dye.

She had ripped, washed, and pressed the ties, leaving the same seam folds, then laid them overlapping on the muslin and stitched them down on the outside on the sewing machine. Edges and seams were finished with tape.

I'm always on the lookout for unusual ideas for gifts, so Mrs. W— is going to make me two more tie-robes. She laughingly said that she had "successfully frightened off Old Man Depression with discarded ties!"—Mrs. D. K., Houston, Mo.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: A seaman in a southern port spoke a language none of 30 interpreters could understand. American conversation in a British novel is our guess.

Toronto Globe: A Yale athletic coach asks for a balloon from which he can watch his pupils pole-vaulting. He must have some ambitious jumpers.

St. Louis Star-Times: Why is it that the average person can hear a clock tick across the room, but can't hear the radio unless it's turned up high enough to carry four blocks?

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Filling Vacancies

Question: A bylaw reads: "The officers . . . shall consist of . . . treasurer, clerk, and board of seven directors, two of whom shall be clerk and treasurer."

(a) In case of a vacancy in the office of clerk, would other members of the board, who are not now treasurer or president, be eligible for clerk, as well as those who are not on the board,

(b) Is a board member an officer?

(c) In case of a vacancy on the board (not president, clerk, nor treasurer) could the board select someone to fill the vacancy, or should a meeting of the membership be called to elect a new member of the board to fill the unexpired term?

Answer: (a) There is nothing to indicate that this could not be done. It would, of course, still leave a vacancy on the board which would have to be filled.

(b) Yes. Even if bylaws did not so state, it is generally held that members of a board are officers, unless some provision in the bylaws conflicts.

(c) Bylaws should specify how vacancies are to be filled. If the bylaws do not delegate the duty to the board, the vacancy should be filled by the membership at a special meeting called, with due notice, in the same manner as the regular election.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

BASSET is one of the interpolated names in the Roll of Battle Abbey. Of Ralph *Basset*, justiciary under Henry I, Ord. Vitalis says: "He was issued from an ignoble stock and was accorded great power over both nobles and citizens. This man founded a family, and apparently paid to have his name entered in the Roll."

Beauford de Bello Fago is from Beaufer in France. Leland gives the name as *Beford*. This local name, *de Bello Fago*, meaning "of the fine beech" (from Latin *fagus*), has the same meaning as *Beaufoy*, the last element of which, *foy*, is Old French for "beech."

We are told of *Beaumont*, also known as *Roger de Vielles*, that he provided 60 ships to transport the Norman forces to England. For these and other services he received a barony with 60 manors. As in England, there are many villages in France with the same name. From these local names come well-established surnames. Thus *Beaumont* is so named from no fewer than 46 villages.

We are told of *Robert Bigot* or *Wigot* that he won high renown in this decisive battle. Two centuries later the name appears in the Hundred Rolls as *Bygod* and *Bygot*.

Bohun — Concerning this name there can be no dispute. Leland gives it as *Boown*, for it is from one of the two villages *Bohun* in Normandy. *Humphrey de Bohun* was made *Earl of Hereford*. From *de Bohun* come the surnames *Boon* or *Bone*, although, as explained in a previous article, they are sometimes nicknames from *le bon*, "the good"; so that the bearer of this name has the choice of claiming that

"Of Hereford's high-blood he came,
A race renowned for knightly fame"
("Lord of the Isles")

or alternatively assert that one of his ancestors was notable for his goodness.

(To be continued)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Catnip Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A POPULAR screen actress indulges two hobbies, which until recently threatened to destroy the peace and security of her home.

Since she was a little girl, the actress has collected kittens—anything from the alley type to blooded Angoras.

Recently she became the owner of a home filled with fine pieces of furniture and priceless hangings.

It soon became apparent that she must give up her beloved cats, or become reconciled to the destruction of her furnishings, which took next place in her affections.

Now, however, a playroom has been built adjoining the drawing room, and down a broad flight of stairs. In this room a tree has been erected, around the base of which is tightly drawn burlap. Daily the burlap is sprayed with catnip to attract the varied collection of kitties. Here they can sharpen their claws to their hearts' content; and the more expensive furnishings escape damage.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

XII

1. Cryptogram

READERS of the Puzzle Corner will recall that one of the cryptograms recently read as follows, when deciphered: "If you would like a more difficult cryptogram occasionally, let Puzzlesmith know. Write him in care of Feature Editor." One of the first replies came from the Monitor's cartoonist, Mr. Carmack. Here it is:

SMJ!—

PTOM 'MR STCFMC? ZU NZFMMF! YSMJ'CM YVXES MZVXES TKCMTFJ!

—LTCRTLO

After all, however, this is but one reader's opinion. What do others have to say? By way of a hint for beginners, Carmack signed the note.

2. Add-a-Letter

By transposing the letters in the words given below, and adding a letter as indicated, try forming new words:

YEAR+P=FABLE+F=
SENATE+E=

3. Word Square

All word squares do not "grow" as easily as this one, for you will note that it has been started for you. Can you complete the square based on the word grow, so that words will read the same across and down?

G R O W
R
O
W

4. Acrostic

Another reader of this column has sent the following Acrostic. A four-letter word is hidden in the verse. Try spelling it by locating each letter as indicated. "WHOLE" represents the hidden word.

My FIRST is in "good," but never in "bad";
My SECOND in "old man," but never "wee lad";
My THIRD is in "notes" and also in "song";
Put your trust in a "friend" and you'll never go wrong.
WHOLE you should be, and are, without doubt.
But not very WHOLE if you can't work this out.

5. Rebus

A seven-letter word is represented by the letters below. Study the position of these letters, and note the clue in the verse.

C O
S

One night as we went to see a play,
A man at the door took our tickets away.
He gave us back, as our receipts,
The ends, so we could find our seats.

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Odds and Ends

First Japanese in U. S.

The first Japanese who came to America is said to have been Masijiro Nakahama, a boy of 14 years who was picked up by an American sailing vessel in the North Pacific, and was sent to a New England school.

Doll Factory

The greatest doll manufactory in the world is in the little German town of Sonneberg, in the Thuringian Forest. The industry dates back to the thirteenth century.

Weighing the Universe

The universe, according to natural scientists, weighs 20 quinquacecillion tons.

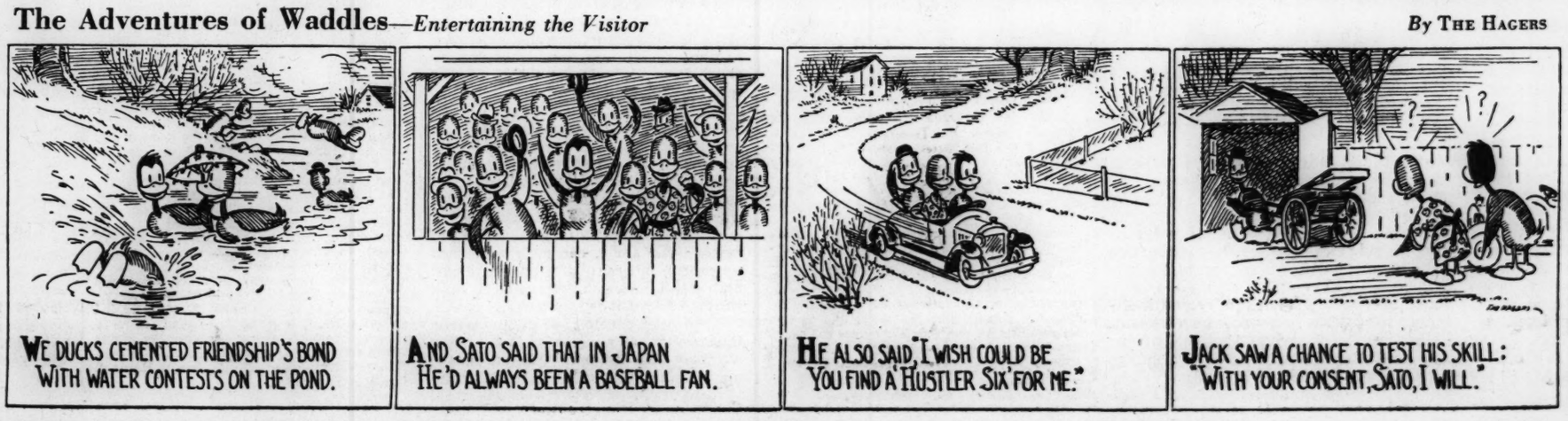
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Buddy Isn't Taking Any Chances*

By LE PELLEY

A NOTE FIRST FROM "A MAN FROM MARS" AND NOW ONE FROM "A MAN FROM THE MOON"! MARMADUKE AND BUDDY ARE GOING TO GET TO THE BOTTOM OF IT ONCE AND FOR ALL!
THERE IT IS — SHALL WE TRY TO CATCH IT?
BY ALL MEANS —
THEN COME ON, MARMADUKE —
!?!
I SAY — LOOK AT IT RUN!!
AS LONG AS IT RUNS, I'LL CHASE IT — BUT I'M GOING TO STOP IF IT STARTS TO FLY!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Entertaining the Visitor*

By THE HAGERS


WE DUCKS CEMENTED FRIENDSHIP'S BOND WITH WATER CONTESTS ON THE POND.
AND SATO SAID THAT IN JAPAN HE'D ALWAYS BEEN A BASEBALL FAN.
HE ALSO SAID, "I WISH I COULD BE YOU FIND A 'HUSTLER SIX' FOR ME."
JACK SAW A CHANCE TO TEST HIS SKILL: "WITH YOUR CONSENT, SATO, I WILL."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Law vs. War

"EUROPE lives through one crisis after another." So Mr. George Lansbury, beloved British Labor leader and peace worker, describes for American audiences the situation that evoked the Emergency Peace Campaign he has just inaugurated for a group of religious and students' organizations.

Every news dispatch illustrates his statement that after each crisis there is renewed effort to pile up "more efficient weapons of slaughter and destruction." Germany celebrating Chancellor Hitler's birthday by a parade of military might and officially conferring on him the Kaiser's title, "Supreme War Lord"; Italy celebrating the anniversary of Rome's founding with rejoicings over conquests in East Africa; Britain announcing taxes to pay for mounting armaments—such is one day's record of the nations' progress toward anarchy.

For all the emphasis on force, all the steps for more efficient "destruction" express an abandonment of law and order, a reliance on mere might which means anarchy. The defiance of League of Nations decrees by Germany and Italy has destroyed even the appearance of legal restraints. Before that the injustice of the Versailles settlement had indicated an absence of genuine law in the international sphere. The central question today is, How can law be re-established among the nations?

Law is indispensable. Even the most primitive peoples develop unwritten customs, some basic codes of conduct. Children set up rules for their simplest games. Nations seek in treaties to establish their relations on agreed bases. The fact that laws are broken or that they are sometimes used by the most powerful to oppress the weak does not stop men from striving for more laws. They prefer their concept of right—however imperfectly expressed or observed—to the stark rule of might.

This is more than a matter of mere convenience, a distaste for incessant strife; it arises from fundamental aspirations for truth and justice. And those needs are inherent in the spiritual nature of man. He requires truth and justice even more than he does the material supplies over which wars are usually fought.

Sometimes men and nations set up laws which go beyond the measure of spirituality they have demonstrated. The outlawing of liquor or of war as in American prohibition laws or the League of Nations are often described as examples of such lawmaking. Men and nations sometimes have to start again to prove their allegiance to law. They may have to alter their rules. Mr. Lansbury is now urging a reconstruction of the League and a new effort to establish peace on a fairer economic and territorial settlement.

This the nations cannot escape. They may be able to do it before another war; they will inevitably attempt it afterward, if there must be an afterward. Certainly there is today more resolution to avoid anarchy, more determination to find some stable basis of law and order. There is too a growing understanding that international law cannot be maintained on injustices nor strengthened by repeated violations. Improved concepts of human law as necessarily patterned on the divine would prevent another catastrophe.

Strife among individuals has submitted for the most part to a reign of law; although present appearances may seem to deny it, strife among nations must go the same way as men rally to their best ideals of law and write into international law their increasing understanding of God, the spiritual, Principle of all true law.

The Poetic Maze

IT SEEMS that the English are upset about the state of modern poetry. No less an authority than Siegfried Sassoon has been publishing a series of articles in which he explains, to a mythical aunt, the intricacies of modern verse to what he hopes will prove the confusion of Mr. Spender and Mr. Auden. These gentlemen of the Left, and their supporters, retaliate in kind.

And now in the London Observer, St. John Ervine, himself, has been expressing his opinion of modernism, singling out, strangely enough, not Mr. Sassoon but Geoffrey Grigson, comparatively unknown in this country. Discounting that Mr. Ervine's quotations may have an *ex parte* flavor, things look bad for Mr. Grigson. It seems that in an unguarded moment he perpetrated the following:

> Tobacco rind, an orient herd
> a squid.
> Gloved mind inserts and kid—
> Gloved fist inserts.

Mr. Grigson may be down but he is most certainly not out. He has remarked in print that Mr. Ervine "squirted a whole cloud of ink around himself to conceal the nature and color of his herrings." Now that doughty fighter, Miss Edith Sitwell, has taken up her verbal arms in defense of Mr. Ervine. She may not entirely agree with Mr. Ervine but she will defend with her last verb his right to his opinion.

Americans are amused but not impressed with Mr. Grigson. After all, America has Gertrude Stein and e. e. cummings, to whom a capital letter is anathema, on its own hands. One can hardly help wondering at the violence of the fray. Only lawyers speak to each other like that in the United States. But then, as a French wit remarked many years ago, the English take their pleasures sadly.

Economic Asphyxiation

THE "Buy American" blockade is burgeoning again. This variety of economic nationalism seems to bloom in the spring of every election year. It is almost time for political platform building. And to impress the hewers of political planks for 1936 we are promised "a resurgence of nationalistic feeling on a scale several times as great as that of 1932." All this is to be accomplished, according to a New York Times report, by a discerning use of "literature, buttons, automobile tags and other adjuncts of propaganda." The made-in-America leagues will supply such material to manufacturers "for distribution to their employees." And so America may—if it wishes—bathe again in a wave of economic emotionalism.

Somehow the fun in this sort of thing is getting harder to maintain. Of course, there is the revived bugaboo of "cheap goods" from Japan. But only a few of the delicious, scary thrills thus aroused have survived the facts reported by the Department of Commerce. These showed that Japan was buying from the United States far more than she was selling to it. And the Canadian-American reciprocity treaty has been disappointing as a hair-raiser. The old story about the competition of "pauper labor" didn't seem to fit very well. And instead of being frightened by the possibility of some Canadian imports, many American producers insisted on thinking about the opportunities for exporting to Canada.

Worst of all, the depression has somewhat lessened economic illiteracy. Once upon a time about the only danger to the "Buy American" boom was the devastating suggestion that it was an un-American imitation of "Buy British." Of course there was a little flurry once, too, when some spoilsport showed that the Hearst press was printing the great bulk of "Buy American" appeals on paper bought in Canada. But today the enemies of economic emotionalism can use something besides emotion in their attack.

A good many farmers, for instance, have been learning that tariffs are taxes and increase the cost of nearly everything they buy. Some of the cotton planters know now that half the American crop must be sold abroad, or rather that it must be traded for foreign goods, goods which in last analysis can buy American cotton only if they are sold in America. And the automobile makers, with a growing export market, find a catch in this supposedly patriotic slogan. Not only is there danger that other countries will imitate it and apply it to motorcars; they know that, translated into actual trade, "Buy American" means their foreign customers must buy fewer American cars.

In fact, a lot of the fun goes out of this agitation for economic asphyxiation when people begin to understand that "Buy American" really means "Don't Sell Abroad."

Saving the Civil Service

NOT politics, evidently, but public opinion, enlightened and active, must be depended upon to restore and extend the merit system of appointing government employees in the United States.

The present Administration has paid the usual lip-service to the civil service, and has done about as much to make its promises come true as a more or less disillusioned public should expect political leadership to accomplish, unless goaded by recurrent demands and rising resentment against abuse.

The delays encountered by the Ramspeck Bill, which would place first-, second- and third-class postmasters under civil service rules, illustrate the problem that non-partisan advocates of merit system extension usually have to face. The present Administration has been committed to civil service reform since early in its term, and by placing these postmasterships under the civil service the Democratic Party would gain for its adherents thousands of permanent positions. Yet as long as the possibility of another term in office remains, the Administration's steps to shorten the patronage whip, which it may wish to wield later on, do not promise to be drastic.

The effort at reform which is embodied in this bill is illustrative of the whole problem. Always, as now, there are objections from the party out of office against legislation which would benefit the adherents of the party in office. Always there is the possibility—indeed, probability—that inefficient workers will be made permanent fixtures in the government service by measures to extend the merit system without requiring incumbent political appointees to take competitive examinations. But also there is always the possibility of achieving a permanent gain for efficient government—a long-term benefit in exchange for some short-term sacrifices.

In so far as those sacrifices are political ones, they will not be made voluntarily by politicians. They will have to be forced by the pressure of determined public opinion. The most encouraging factor in a rather discouraging situation for the civil service is the mounting ire of taxpayers and voters throughout the country against abuses which are wasting their money and nullifying their efforts to improve government. Voters talk a language that politicians can understand, and when the language is loud enough it will be heeded.

Live and Let Live

Book News of the Day

I suppose most of the English-speaking world knows, with a sense of personal intimacy, that magnificent privateer, Henry W. Nevinson. His three volumes of autobiography, "Changes and Chances," more popularly issued in one volume in an abbreviated form under the title of "Fire of Life," have brought a blaze of limelight on this most modest of men. And why is that? Because here is a character with a genius for sincerity. By some gift which has never deserted him through his long, adventurous life, this man has retained a simplicity of nature that experience has been able only to make more concise. With that quality still unspoiled, he has been able to admit disillusionment and even despair. But his very expression of those mental conditions is a lively proof that in his heart and in his mind, this veteran is still indomitably young and eager to learn.

That is why his autobiography has appealed to so many people. It is a challenge to our present age, a tonic for the postwar generations and a reminder for those who survive from an earlier civilization. One might, without exaggeration, say that this man of action, with a poet's preoccupation for purity of expression and literary style, is the last of the Paladins of Fleet Street. With his great colleague, Mr. H. N. Brailsford, he remains to remind us how scholarship and the classical tradition can play their full part in the world of affairs, how they can mold a man so that he attacks his environment in a certain way, a way controlled by dignity, a sense of proportion, a passion for right, and an incorrigible belief in the ultimate emergence of the saving grace of spiritual strength.

Mr. Nevinson, with all his affectation of despair, his outspoken distaste for a world in which the individual is more and more fettered by the barbaric tastes of the community, nevertheless fails ever to persuade the reader that here is not a man full of hope, enthusiasm and a childlike delight in the adventure of life.

His three great volumes have shown us that hopefulness, that faith in the grandeur of man. His new book, RUNNING ACCOMPANIMENTS (London: Routledge. 10s. 6d.), a sort of *obiter dicta*, is, as its title suggests, intended to be read alongside the main work. It is a collection of essays at random, illustrating the text which Mr. Nevinson has taken from Aristotle. I quote that text because it is the key to the energy with which Mr. Nevinson has lived: "The exercise of vital powers along the lines of excellence, in a life giving them full scope."

Mr. Paul Bloomfield in HALF THE BATTLE (London: Constable. 7s. 6d.) has written a book about a life that has not been particularly eventful, at least to an observer from outside. He is one of that pathetic generation whose university career was interrupted by the war, and with his fellows, mostly ex-officers, he returned to Oxford in 1919, to try to recapture lost youth. That effort to play tricks with time and experience did not succeed; but it enabled Mr. Bloomfield to establish a point of view that he had already envisaged in childhood. When crossing the channel as a child, he was asked by his father what he thought of the sea. He replied, "Too much water"; thus declaring a feeling for moderation and tolerance, which he again expressed in the diary kept while at Harrow, where as a boy of 15 he reminded himself that "an author's chief merit should be that of being unprejudiced." These facts, together with the adult confessions that his favorite author is T. L. Peacock, and that "it is better to be disappointed with success than with oneself," show clearly enough the personality of the man, and how gently it has glided over the difficult period of European history represented by the last forty years.

R. C.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Not All Smoke

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I compliment you on the editorial called "Mostly Smoke."

The philosophy and most of the acts of the present administration of our Commonwealth are far from sound and deserve the vigorous disapproval of all.

It is, however, a most helpful attitude to be aware of the fact that all is not rotten, and to call this to the attention of the public.

The absolute fairness of your editorial page gives it a power and a conviction that cannot be secured by any newspaper whose editorial policies are warped so that they see no good in the opposition to their own political tenets.

Your never-failing unbiased expression of both sides of important questions in all fields, and particularly in that of international relationships, is a power for good that cannot be overestimated.

Thank you again for that fine, fair and clear editorial.

W. S. CONNELLY

Springfield, Mass.

"Mostly Smoke"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just had called to my attention the editorial headed "Mostly Smoke."

The Ways and Means Committee had cut the Governor's original budget by not only the $9,000,000 bond issue, but also the $1,600,000 in the general fund, and $2,100,000 in the highway fund, or a total of $3,700,000 approximately.

However, on account of the flood emergency, the Legislature had already appropriated $3,200,000 which had nothing to do with the Governor's original budget, but nevertheless comes within this year's tax levy, and the result of this emergency appropriation makes it appear that the Ways and Means budget cuts are very small, whereas in reality the figure is very much larger than would appear.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER

Boston.

Better Pails Needed

Ethiopian Cavalcade

I

WHAT surprised me most during my recent sojourn in Ethiopia was the presence of a woman in our caravan. A young woman, too, wearing a white silk dress. But, of course, I shouldn't call my little company a caravan. I do it, I suppose, out of deference to a wish I had long cherished. I had hoped to assemble a dozen mules, provide them with hardy drivers, as devoted to me as a gang of brigands to their swaggering chief, load my faithful beasts with provisions and start off to explore Ethiopia.

Such was to be my glorious caravan. And I was to come back with wonderful trophies—you know, grand journalistic tales. But the nearest I got to that was a trip to an Englishman's farm, forty miles out of Addis Ababa. I had my own two noble mules, Vindabona and Sofia, and an additional white one I had rented for fifty cents a day. With me was my own groom, my interpreter or "boy" and a special guide, who knew the way to Moulu Farm. There was also the black lady with the white silk dress. She rode a big gray mule with very floppy ears and was attended by a faithful servant, who showed incredible power of endurance.

I was the only white man. And though I am a very humble white man, I was treated like a king. Never before did I so completely realize what it is to be a master.

We left early in the morning—my three servants, three mules and I—and all walked up the steep sides of Mount Entoto. Or rather we climbed up. The mules turned themselves into squirrels and scrambled over torrents of smooth rocks or crawled up the sides of precipices as easily as their shoeless guides. I discovered that an Ethiopian mule is as agile and surefooted as a mountain goat.

* * *

They aroused my utmost admiration; more admiration, however, than confidence. I didn't dare ride them over the wildest passages. It took the Ethiopian lady to do that. She was a sheer wonder. She and her mule were one. I most ignominiously fell off twice. Once when Vindabona was shimmying on a cluster of boulders, and once when she stepped into a hyena hole and went sprawling over the prairie.

When I first saw my black and white lady she and her mule were far ahead of us. They had started earlier and did not belong to our company at all. My boys and I had crossed Mount Entoto and were descending, on foot, the very steep slope on the other side. I was carefully picking my way down, leaping from stone to stone and from crag to crag, when I saw a mule with a white-clad rider doing a whirligig in a pool below me. The servant had driven it into the water, but the animal, reluctant to mount the steep bank on the opposite side, was turning round and round, hoping to come back. It was waltzing on the smooth, slippery stones of the river bed.

I foresaw that it would soon lose its balance and give the valiant lady an awful ducking. So I plunged gallantly downward, wondering what my duties were to be after the catastrophe occurred and trying to think out a noble way of extracting a drenched Ethiopian lady from a rocky pool. But, before I had reached the scene, the mule concluded its capers, lunged dizzily up over huge, high stones and mounted the steep bank with my lady complacently in the saddle.

I had been cheated out of a dramatic introduction. As a matter of fact, I never did meet Miss Ethiopia. When I caught up with her we smiled at each other, and I sent her a piece of chocolate at lunch time, but got no "thank you" for it. It seems in Ethiopia you must have a formal introduction to ladies who ride gray mules and wear silk dresses Even though they are barefooted. And I am sure a rider like my very gracious companion deserves a great deal of deference.

* * *

Forty miles is a long way. We covered it in eight hours. When you count out time for lunch, fording streams, dancing over stones, wading through deep, soggy swamps, crawling up and sliding down ravines and circumventing gullies, you'll agree we had to amble right along.

And the lady's groom covered the whole distance by foot. Besides that, he made a long detour to get a couple of donkeys which he added to our cavalcade. After he had raced back to us he was obliged constantly to chase his new charges, as well as to pilot his mistress's animal over difficult places. He was unceasingly on the run. And apparently without the slightest fatigue. He carried no water with him and at noon ate but a handful of grain. He refused even to hear of accepting any of my food. And when we reached the farm he showed no signs of weariness. He crossed the sharpest stones without appearing to spare his bare feet in any way. I believe every Ethiopian is a Marathon runner.

Moulu Farm is forty miles from the nearest market, where it sells its produce and buys necessary supplies. There is no road whatsoever between the two places. No wheel can traverse that route. Everything is carried on the heads or shoulders of men. Plows, cream separators, corn shellers, stoves, and everything else. I passed a group of Gurage runners carrying a big fruit-canning machine with all its accessories, and the heavy material for making tin cans. For ten cents each, those men made that trip under that burden. All in one day. A normal load is from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Try balancing such a weight upon your head and imagine yourself running forty miles with it, up and down mountains, over slipping rocks, across sharp stones, and through extensive swamps. It must take lots of practice to be a good Gurage.

R. H. MARKHAM

[To Be Concluded Tomorrow]

Mirror of Opinion

Britain's League Problem

IN THE last resort, the League is an instrument for waging war for international purposes, instead of for national purposes. It is only when we face that fact that we shall clear our minds and clear our policies today about the League, about Europe, and about the British Empire. . . .

We have obligations to Australia, to New Zealand, to India, to Malaya, which come, in my view, a good deal before obligations—or some obligations—in Europe. . . .

Are we going to be able to move the British fleet over to Singapore or to the North Sea as long as Signor Mussolini keeps 300,000 troops, white or black, in Abyssinia? It is a very formidable question, and it is a question which we have to answer before we lightly undertake further obligations in Europe. I, for one, am not only horrified by some of the methods which Signor Mussolini has adopted, but have never had much doubt in my own mind as to what his ultimate Napoleonic purpose might be. If the day came when Great Britain had to remove her fleet from the Mediterranean, either to go farther east or to come home, and became seriously embarrassed, would there be any obstacle, once he had an army in Abyssinia, against his repeating exactly the operation which his great predecessor, Napoleon, made in his first enterprise out of Europe some 120 years ago? I do not think it is going to be easy for us to remove a very considerable proportion of our forces from the Mediterranean in the near future.—*Marquess of Lothian*, in the House of Lords, April 8, 1936.

The Wide Horizon

A War on Communism

By Paul V. Shaw

RIO DE JANEIRO

BY PRESIDENTIAL decree and with the approval of the Permanent Committee of the Senate, Brazil is in a "state of war." Her "war" is not with external but with internal enemies. All shreds of the constitutional guarantees not suspended by the declaration of martial law following the Communist uprising of last November have now disappeared. The decree proclaiming a state of war is based on a revision of the Constitution of 1934 which was made so that the President might take this step if conditions such as have arisen should come about.

The main feature of a state of war and the ostensible reason for proclaiming it at this time is that under a state of war parliamentary immunity ceases and members of the House of Deputies or Senate may be arrested. Immediately after the decree was issued several members of Parliament *were* arrested and thrown into the prisons where there are already many soldiers and others being held also because of their "subversive activity."

The masses, however, were not, and still are not, aware of the conditions which the Government has deemed of sufficient importance to justify its act. The layman and man in the street are not conscious of any great menace or of any great danger. There is no open talk of revolution nor is there any special tenseness in the air as is often the case in a Latin-American country when an uprising is in the offing.

* * *

The Government has given the following reasons to justify its action: Some members of Parliament, apparently taking advantage of their parliamentary immunity, besides being Communists, have taken active part in the promotion of Communist activities and one of them, even, spoke in behalf of a German Communist who was arrested when Luiz Carlos Prestes, the leader of the revolution of last November, also fell into the hands of the police.

Too many foreigners, it is said by the Government, are instigating trouble and are seeking the overthrow of the present regime. It is also asserted that foreign nations are helping to finance the Communists. Then it is said, seemingly with some truth, that army and navy officers and men are Communists and active in spreading Communist propaganda. And judging from the most recent act of the Government, many professors are looked upon by the Government as dangerous propagandists of Communist ideas.

Much of the press seems to feel that the Government was fully justified in going to the extremes which it did. Many of those one talks with also seem to agree with the press, though, of these, many are led by a rather blind faith in the Government and by their assumption that the Government knows of things which the masses do not know and that it would not dare to take this step unless there were sufficient cause.

Bad as things are in certain localities, and this must be taken relatively, because fundamentally things are not bad in Brazil, some observers see no conditions which warrant, which justify or which can bring into being a mass movement for Communism. They point out that there is little or no hunger in the nation; people are all housed; there is little or no unemployment; prices are not too high for domestic products and certainly not for food; and there are social agencies which look after the poor and the unfortunate.

* * *

Furthermore the mass of Brazilians live and work on farms in the interior. Though a few privileged landowners own the bulk of the land they do not treat their workers either as peons or serfs, nor is all the land taken. The Government will supply land to any family which wants it, on favorable conditions.

Thus the whole thing seems extremely artificial and doctrinaire. Thus far I have not had an opportunity of getting directly the point of view of intellectual Communists nor of knowing their side of the story. Possibly they possess facts also not known to the majority. But it hardly seems that Brazil needs a drastic and total overhauling of its economic and social life. Even if it did, it is hard to see how Communism could do the job.

The Federal Government of Brazil, though far from being the whole show in this country where there is an interesting divorce between private enterprise, politics, and state activity, may be doing the nation as a whole a favor by taking such drastic action against its internal foes, many of whom, to be sure, have come from abroad frankly to overthrow the Brazilian democracy. It has been bruited about that many foreign elements have acted on the assumption that if Brazil could be turned into the ranks of Communist nations this would be the beginning of a continent-wide movement in Latin America. The Brazilian Government, apparently backed by public opinion, has decided that Brazil shall not serve as the American laboratory for Communist ideas. And under a "state of war" she battles on to defeat her internal foes.